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MID-WEST

Weekly News That's Different

FREE PRESS

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NORMAN BAKER ASKS PUBLIC TO HELP OUTLINE PLATFORM

A.M.A. RESORTS TO NEWS HOAXES TO GET BUSINESS

"Big Business" Methods Exposed By Plain Talk Magazine

The "Big Business" methods of the American Medical Association are not confined to underhanded attempts to crush the drugless healing arts and leave many sufferers with no way to get well, but are applied to news hoaxes in an effort to get further business. Plain Talk magazine for August declares in an installment of its medical expose series entitled "Fake Epidemics," which will be reprinted in next week's issue.

The horrors of the Dallas Diphtheria scare in 1914, where over 100 little tots were sacrificed on the altar of medical greed, were recalled, since the medical trust has attempted to start another epidemic scare in the very same

this time, according to Plain Talk, the manufacturing druggists who "advertise" big in the medical journals have invented a grease to rub on the arms of children which is just as effective as axle grease but costs many times as much. Every doctor, who knows his business, Henry Victor Clay, medical editor of Plain Talk, says, knows that the skin's function are excretory.

The greatest hoax of modern times, Mr. Clay says, was the

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FUNDS ASKED TO SEND VETS HOME

Congress Requested To Give \$100,000 For Evacuation

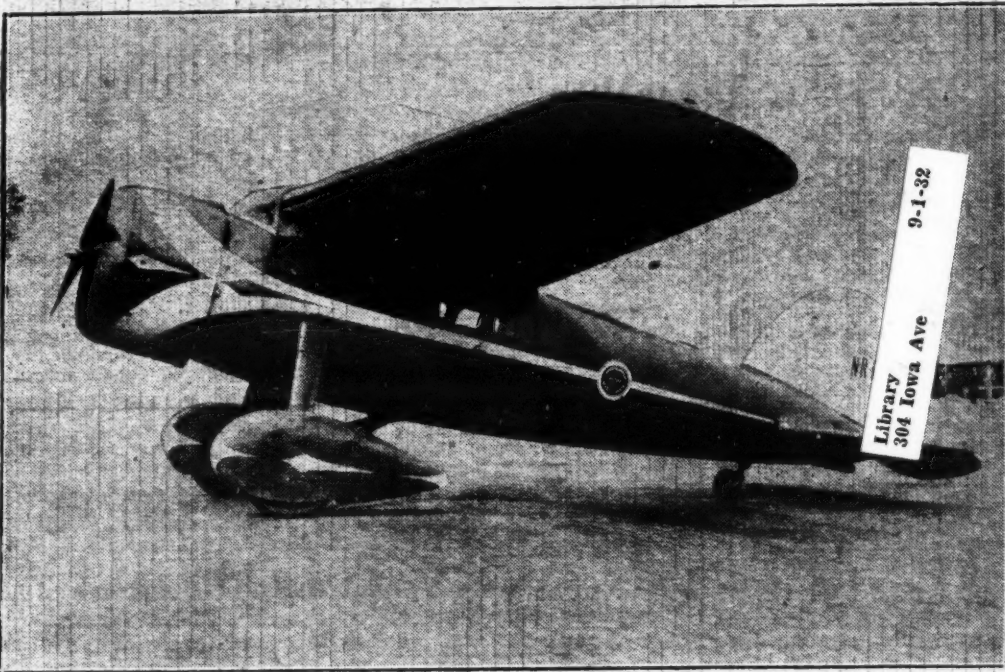
WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Hoover Wednesday asked congress to appropriate \$100,000 for the evacuation of the bonus expeditionary army from the capital. The money, the President stated in his communication, would enable Frank T. Hines, administrator of veterans' affairs, to advance transportation and subsistence money to those veterans now encamped here who wish to return to their homes.

His request followed the house ways and means committee's filing of a favorable report on the resolution introduced in the senate last week by Senator Howell (Rep., Neb.), authorizing the veteran's bureau to advance 75 cents a day to members of the bonus army who desire to leave the city. The Howell resolution has passed the senate.

While the President and congress were seeking means to send the army from the city, leaders of the bonus forces were con-

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Plane Being Used On Present World Hop



(Acme Photo)

The red, white, and blue plane in which James Mattern and Bennett Griffin took off from Floyd Bennett airport Tuesday, reaching Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, after they had flown 150 miles too far owing to the density of the fog. Later they started on their round the world hop.

HOOVER TO VETO BILL ON RELIEF

President And Speaker In Verbal Conflict Over Measure

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The compromise two billion dollar relief bill was headed straight for the rocks Wednesday night following a day of sudden and dramatic developments which brought President Hoover and Speaker John N. Garner, Democratic vice presidential nominee, into sharp verbal conflict certain to have reverberations in the national political campaign.

Hoover Attacks Garner
The climax came when President Hoover in a statement shot through with blistering adjectives denounced the man who will be the running mate of Franklin D. Roosevelt on the Democratic presidential ticket as the author of a piece of legislation so radically unsound that it would jeopardize the credit of the nation and invite disaster for all.

The White House attack on Garner was included in a general indictment of the relief bill, which concluded with the statement that the measure would be vetoed if not revised.

Garner Assails Hoover
The Hoover blast came less than two hours after Speaker Garner had precipitated an uproar in the house by launching a vehement attack on the man who will head the Republican national ticket in the presidential election.

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2,000 Women And Girls Mob Store For One Day Jobs

NEW YORK.—Eleven girls were cut by glass when a show window of a Bronx dress shop gave way Wednesday as 2,000 women and girls stormed the place seeking 40 one day jobs as saleswomen. None was seriously hurt, but two had to receive hospital treatment.

Two ambulances and a detail of police finally dispersed the women.

TWO KILLED IN ROADHOUSE RAID

Rivalry Growing Out Of Booze Rackets Is Police Theory

CHICAGO, Ill.—Two men were shot and killed and a third was seriously wounded late Wednesday night by two gunmen in the Del Rio cafe, a roadhouse in 95th street, 50 feet west of Western avenue, in Evergreen Park.

Rivalry, possibly growing out of booze rackets, was the first theory held by police for the raid of gunmen on the place and the double slaying.

The men killed were James (Red) McGee, proprietor of the place, and a man believed to have been Jim Kennedy. The man wounded is George Danderclew of 8955 South Carpenter street. He was taken to the Little Company of Mary hospital in a critical condition.

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

SMITH REYNOLDS COMMITTS SUICIDE

Young Heir To Tobacco Millions Shoots Self In Head

WINSTON SALEM, N. C.—Coroner W. N. Dalton Wednesday said he was recording the death of Smith Reynolds, 21 year old heir to a 25 million dollar share of the Reynolds tobacco fortune, as suicide. The investigation is closed, Coroner Dalton said.

Reynolds shot himself through the head following a party in his palatial home near here early Wednesday and died four hours later in the Baptist hospital.

Motive Unknown

Young Reynolds was alone on a sleeping porch adjoining the bedroom of his musical comedy bride, the former Libby Holman, at the time. He was unconscious when members of the household, attracted by the shot, reached his side. He died without regaining his senses. Friends said they could imagine no motive for a suicide, and Dr Dalton said that his efforts to find a reason were futile so far.

The young tobacco heir and his bride had entertained a party of eight at a barbeque party and it was midnight before the affair broke up. Abe Walker of Winston-Salem, a close personal friend of Reynolds, and Miss Blanche Yeager of New York, a chum of Mrs. Reynolds, remained over night. Walker told the coroner

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CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR WANTS PEOPLE'S IDEAS

All Suggestions Will Be Carefully Studied By Committee

Here is an opportunity for every citizen in Iowa to be governor.

Norman Baker of Muscatine, who expects to make a whirlwind tour of the state soon in his campaign for Governor on the Farmer-Labor ticket, wants your cooperation.

What things in state affairs should be changed in your opinion? Mr. Baker wants every suggestion he can get from the public—from men and women in all walks of life, all businesses and professions.

Many of these suggestions, which will be carefully studied by a committee, will be combined in his platform, and if he is elected every effort will be made to put them into effect.

This will permit him to carry on as Governor, if elected, and do the very things the people want without leaving everything to one mind.

No matter what your idea is—radical, conservative or seemingly immaterial—send it in and it may give the committee a good idea to work something out to great advantage for all people of the state.

A letter from Mr. Baker, now in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, constructing the world's largest ra-

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G. O. P. WETS ACT TO FORCE GARNER

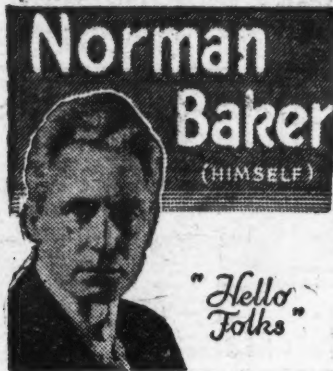
Speaker Is Demanded To Act On Immediate Repeal Plan

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With the senate prohibition battle over the Bingham beer amendment postponed until today, Republican wets moved decisively Wednesday to force the hand of Speaker John N. Garner, Democratic vice presidential nominee, on the issue of immediate modification and repeal.

The organized Republican wet bloc voted unanimously to deliver a fourfold petition demanding that the speaker exercise his control to bring a beer bill and repeal resolution to a showdown: that the judiciary committee report out a beer bill and repeal resolution; that the ways and means committee bring out a bill taxing beer; and that the rules committee give both measures privileged status.

Immediate modification of the Volstead law, the Republican conferees agreed, would add hundreds of millions of dollars to federal, state, county, and municipal

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SURELY—HAVE a good surprise for all my readers in a few weeks—just "too hot" to tip off now—it will come—hold your horses and get all your neighbors to hold theirs until the "spring day" tell your friends to subscribe now to this paper—don't you think it's getting hotter and hotter all the time—did you like Hoover's CASTOR OIL—that appeared in the June 30th issue—wasn't that the truth—there ought to have been 100,000 of that article spread in the Democratic and Republican conventions—a third party surely would have resulted.

DON'T YOU think—that if we had another Teddy right now to launch a third party it would go over with a bang?—now is the time that every farmer should be joined together and every laborer for a FARMER-LABOR PARTY—how it would sweep America if they had a little money behind them—there is the rub—money with farmers and laborers under the last four years of Hooverism is as scarce as hen's teeth.

DID YOU EVER in your whole life hear, read and learn of so much simpleness as the last year has brought forth from the big boys who tell us in every issue of the press how **THEY WILL BRING BACK PROSPERITY** if you elect them—they still yell about a bushel of wheat, this and that—and any school child with the rudiments of a business idea knows that when prosperity comes back—**AND IT WILL EVENTUALLY**—it will be when the farmer starts to get a profit on his products—that will come quickly if all farmers are united in one organization instead of fooling so much time in a dozen—some may laugh now but remember my words—the farmer will never get his square deal until he unites as firmly in one single unit organization as those do who beat him down—that means an organization like the U.F.F.A.—the UNITED FARM FEDERATION OF AMERICA—farmers should send in their \$10 right now for the year's membership which would pay you up for one year—**THINK IT OVER FARMERS** and don't give your vote this election for a promise to regulate farm prices—you must do it for yourself—no other can do it for you—I can point out the way with a straight easy short road.

WHAT A CONTRAST—you need only to come here—visit one day or a few minutes in Laredo, Texas—then come across the line and visit Nuevo Laredo, Mexico—like passing from darkness into light like seeing Muscatine with its thousands of people on KTNT days and seeing it now with a baker's dozen on the streets Sunday, and holidays—Nuevo is progressive—the other not—the same things that keep the Texas town back are the same that keep Muscatine back—you know what it is, where they live and what they do, and they seem to make the populace like it.

LITTLE SCARED—the other evening I drove out to our radio station site—my car was parked in front of the building grounds and as it was early evening—about 7:30 and the sun still bright—I thought of a little exercise—grabbed an ax—started cutting down some bushes to make more room for turning car—got fairly well started—and I thought I jumped about 20 feet, but guess it may have only been a few—there I saw a large rattlesnake about three feet long—slowly climbing down a limb of the bush—I was lucky he was crawling down a limb and that he was not "coiled" for a spring—called the Indian worker and we both went after that rattlesnake

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CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR WANTS PEOPLE'S IDEAS

All Suggestions Will Be Carefully Studied By Committee

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dio station, tells the whole story: "You can do no better than publish articles asking the people of Iowa to suggest what they think will be best for the state. No one man or woman can suggest the best of everything and by placing this matter of the proper platform before the citizens it gives them an opportunity to weave their thoughts and wishes into a concrete platform that will set Iowa among the leaders in public accomplishments.

"I want you to impress upon your readers that I am sincere in this matter, that their suggestions are welcomed and will be given every consideration and the most careful thought by me with and after the committee digests them. "A few of the important things upon my mind now I give herein and would like to have an expression from the people of Iowa.

1—Universal school books in all counties of Iowa to save parents the expense of buying new books each time their children may go from one county to another.

2—Free taxes on the home so that each citizen of Iowa can have at least one place to go to escape the hungry hounds of monopolies, graft and corruption, and to know that no tax collector or sheriff can sell it over the head of the family. In this respect, of course, there may have to be a limitation as to the value so that vast estates would be obliged to pay their part, and for farm homes perhaps a certain acreage should constitute the home, thus enabling taxes to be collected from the large land owners in part.

3—To make up for the loss in revenue by exempting the home tax, to put more efficiency and economy in all offices and departments, which will counteract the amount.

4—To stop the useless waste of money in our road construction. To continue building our good roads but build them better and cheaper which will mean a clean-up of the highway commission that is too strongly dominated at this time by monopolies and trust interests.

5—To discharge the large number of state employees who have been placed into excellent positions because of their political connections. State money should not be spent to feather one's political nest, but every dollar should be spent to bring back one dollar in results.

6—A better banking system in Iowa—one that will enable the banks to function better, safer and cooperate better with the people of Iowa, arranged so that Iowa money will be spent in Iowa and not in foreign countries which mean nothing to Iowa citizens.

7—A better system of awarding state contracts and avoid all trust combines and associations, which have banded together to regulate prices on everything the state buys. This condition exists at this time and costs the state hundreds of thousands of dollars, yes millions, yearly.

8—Clean up the educational department and make it function for 100 per cent education instead of "special interests" controlling it.

9—A policy of no higher taxes for two years, but if same becomes necessary, said taxes to be placed so that only those who enjoy luxuries shall pay and same not to effect the general public which has suffered at the hands of cliques, organizations and selfish interests until now it is unbearable and caused the turmoil that exists in the world.

10—Fewer state commissions which have been organized for no other purpose than to make jobs for political stool pigeons.

11—LESS TALK AND MORE CONCRETE ACTION.

12—100 per cent efficiency and economy in EVERY STATE OFFICE and let it be known that a reward would be offered to any citizen who can point out any use-

Hop Off On Flight To Girdle The Globe



(Acme Photo.)

James Mattern (left) and Bennett Griffin (right), who hope to girdle globe in six days, with Wiley Post, (center), who with Harold Gatty holds the present around the world tour record. Mattern is from Fort Worth, Tex., and Griffin hails from Oklahoma City, Okla.

LIBERTY GODDESS HAS NEW FINERY

Face And Figure Vastly Improved By Newer Light Devices

The Goddess of Liberty, holding aloft her torch over Bedloe's Island and the Harbor of New York, is succeeding in keeping abreast of modern trends.

With the aid of \$50,000 appropriated by congress for any little trinkets or beauty treatments she might need, she has appeared this season more resplendent than ever in the past.

Her pointed crown is now a light-jeweled diadem. Her torch is brighter. Her huge stone pedestal, in reality a remodeled fortress, gleams whitely after its steam bath and boasts, inside, a new elevator, new stair treads, and bronze rails.

Her face and figure have been vastly improved by newer lighting devices. Until recently she seemed to have a double chin, and the shadows cast by her four and a half-foot nose made her cheeks at night look drawn and hollow. All that has been remedied by better illumination, especially by some spotlights pointed downward from the under side of the torch.

William A. Simpson, veteran superintendent of the monument, used to turn on the lights himself, but now they're controlled by a clockwork arrangement that even compensates for the lengthening or shortening of the days.

less expenditures. This would make all citizens interested in their own government and eliminate the big job of one person having to watch every corner of the state.

13—The creation of a commission perhaps to receive complaints of all kinds and suggestions and an advisory committee of state to act on same. By creating this one new committee or office a hundred others could be eliminated.

14—FAIRNESS AND JUSTICE TO ALL CLASSES—FARMER, LABOR, BUSINESS AND CAPITAL.

FUNDS ASKED TO SEND VETS HOME

Congress Requested To Give \$100,000 For Evacuation

(Continued from page One)

fronted with two serious problems—hunger and discord in their ranks.

The food shortage became more acute as donations to the commissary of the army became fewer and fewer. The plane load of meat sent here from New York Tuesday had been used up Wednesday and the men were subsisting on infrequent meals of weak coffee and porridge.

Discontent among the men was accentuated by the speech of Harold B. Foulkord, legislative representative of the army, in which he denounced the leadership of Commander Waters. Before his address Foulkord had been regarded as Waters' most trusted lieutenant.

The establishment of a "military police" organization among the members of the army has brought considerable protest from the rank and file of the men, and the various camps were reported to be growing more alert to protest any indication that another camp was obtaining larger food rations.

The business men are urged to take a hand in politics. In many cases they also need to take a foot and kick somebody out.

A.M.A. RESORTS TO NEWS HOAXES TO GET BUSINESS

"Big Business" Methods Exposed By Plain Talk Magazine

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Nome diphtheria scare, which was concocted and given to a gullible press to increase the sale of antitoxins by firms which contribute to the million-a-year racket of the Chicago clique of the Medical Chamber of Commerce.

To start with, Mr. Clay points out, there were only five cases of diphtheria in Nome at that time. In the second place, the newspapers for days played up the "thrilling dash" of the husky team which, had it actually happened, would have taken about one-third of the time reported, and to end up with the lead dog "Balto," for whom a statute was erected in Central Park, New York, was never in this "thrilling race."

In an "epidemic," declared by the medical society of Kansas City in 1922 there the medical profession scared up a smallpox scare of large proportions—so large that the real chamber of commerce there got enough of having business driven away from their town and exposed the hoax.

The Kansas City Chamber of Commerce showed that in November 1921, when an "epidemic" was declared, there were only 213 cases out of a population of 324,410, or one smallpox case to every 1,523 inhabitants. This would be equivalent to declaring an epidemic in a town of 1,500 people where one smallpox case existed.

The Kansas City chamber also showed that the city of Moberly, Mo., had one case for every 463 inhabitants, Kahoka one for every 33, and Jefferson City one for every 319 inhabitants—yet neither of these cities declared an "epidemic" because the medical trust was not so highly organized or greedy.

G. O. P. WETS ACT TO FORCE GARNER

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treasuries, put a million men back to work, establish new markets for grain, and renew public confidence.

The wet bloc's demands were carried to the house floor by Representative John C. Schafer (Rep., Wis.), who called on Speaker Garner to introduce legislation modifying the Volstead act to permit the manufacture and sale of beer.

"If the Democratic leaders in this body are sincere in wanting to provide relief, and if they are sincere in their support of the party's wet plank, then let them bring in a beer resolution," he shouted. "The Democrats are in control of the house of representatives and the Democrats have come out for immediate modification, and yet no steps have been taken in this body. Immediate does not mean tomorrow, or next month, or next year. It means now!"

A-MUSE-U

THEATRE

appreciates your patronage. Best of Pictures—Finest of Sound.

Lowest Prices

Matinees

10c

Tuesdays:

Bargain Day

10c All Day

Nights

15c

(except Sat. and Sun.)

Sat. and

Sun. Nights

10c and 20c

Eyes examined scientifically
Glasses Fitted Properly

C. L. Hartman

Optometrist

Office—Ewing Jewelry Store
122 East 2nd St.

Norman Baker's Column

(Continued from page Two)

—in fifteen minutes we had him by cleaning away all the bush—his rattles were distinctly heard—one rattlesnake DEAD—but there still lives creatures in the human flesh—MUCH WORSE, but less to be feared—creatures not even to be classed in a gentlemanly way with that rattler—he was a gentleman—sounded his warning to keep away—the snakes I refer to grabbed a knife and began to stab without WARNING—rather associate with MEXICAN RATTLES THAN THEM.

I NTERESTING—to see the various stratas of soils, rock and substances while digging our well at the new station sight—first it's red clay, yellow clay, purple clay, white, moulders clay, sandstone, MICA—IRON—and today when I went out to measure the depth of the well—they were throwing out jet black semi-rock clay—looks like coal—intermingled could be seen specks of lead or silver—don't know which as I have not yet made an analysis—DON'T KNOW WHAT TOMORROW WILL SHOW.

S PEAKING OF wells—we have dug two—one was stopped because of rock—the diggers dig about 4 feet square and just wide enough so they can dig food holes in two opposite sides and climb up and down as one would a ladder—I went down one day to investigate the hardness of rock and to see if I could suggest a quicker way through it—it was easy going up and down—we gave up that well and went to another site—down in the valley—the first was on top of the hill—in the second well they dug the foot holes in two sides but close to the corner—then they held themselves with the rope to help pull themselves up and down with their feet in the foot holes and body swinging outwards—I went down that one also to examine the bottom—BUT NEVER WENT DOWN AGAIN AND NEVER WILL—I soon found on the way up that one had to hold the full weight of the body all the way up and pull his own weight—those at top of well said my lips were white when I finally got to the top—never did I ever experience such a complete lack of strength as the last ten feet coming out of that hole—the workers however spring up and down the depth like jack-rabbits.

H ORRIBLE — just another proof of neglect—the rush for money—the indifference of the family doctor—hardened perhaps by Morris Fishbein's propaganda—it happened in Pittsburgh—Mrs. Walter Green gave birth to a bouncing baby boy—he became ill in a few days—the family physician pronounced him DEAD—to the undertaking establishment he was rushed—while being prepared for burial—the baby cried—the dumbfounded undertaker could hardly realize it—he rushed the baby to the hospital into an incubator—and IT IS EXPECTED TO LIVE—can it be that the doctor thought—Oh, this is only a little baby, no chance of any money here—gets careless and says DEAD—that doctor ought to have his license revoked in the state of Pennsylvania—he will not be bothered—he no doubt is a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Association—they can do anything and it is O. K.—but let a drugless healer administer a teaspoonful of sassafras tea for the blood—he goes to jail for three years—let a layman cure cancer which they failed to do—he gets prison bars for his—YES IT'S A FUNNY WORLD—

The senators are said to "wear the toga," but it is to be hoped the toga is not so cumbersome as to keep them from rolling up their sleeves and cleaning out the government waste.

Many people claim they want snappy entertainment, but what they get is usually merely sappy.

SMITH REYNOLDS COMMITS SUICIDE

Young Heir To Tobacco Millions Shoots Self In Head

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that he was just closing a window of his room on the lower floor when he heard the report of a revolver, followed by a scream. He ran upstairs and found Reynolds lying on the sleeping porch with a bullet wound in his head and the automatic pistol on the floor nearby. Mrs. Reynolds was hysterical.

Lingers Until Dawn

The authorities were notified and Reynolds was rushed to the hospital where he lingered until about dawn. Mrs. Reynolds was prostrated and it was said that efforts to obtain a coherent statement from her on the tragedy had been unavailable. She was reported under the care of a physician.

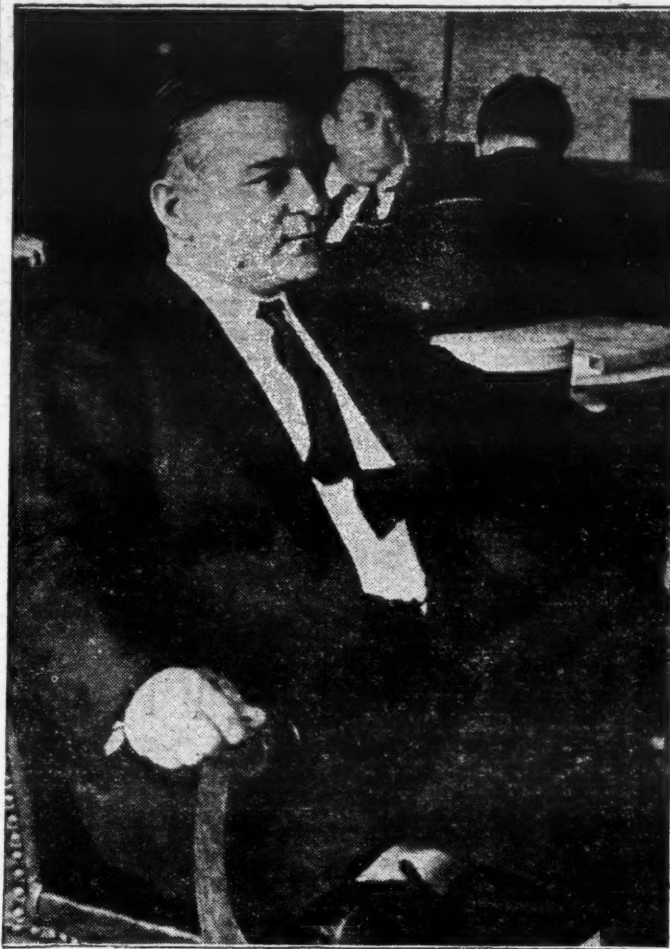
MAN FREED FROM BRIGAND TERROR

American Held Prisoner For Five Months By Chinese Outlaws

After five months of terror—during which he was threatened with death half a hundred times—Charles Baker, American steamboat captain, has been freed from a band of brigands who kidnaped him and held him prisoner near Hankow, China. Missionaries arranged his release.

"I was threatened with death 50 times and I never expected to escape alive," Capt. Baker says. "The food was filthy, but I ate occasionally. I refused to drink the water they offered me, however, until it was boiled. I slept in mud huts on bare boards be-

On Trial In Kidnaping Case



(Acme Photo.)

Louis (Two Gun) Alterie as he appeared in Judge John Prystal-ski's court, Chicago, where he is on trial on a charge of kidnaping for ransom Edward Dobkin, alias Shamus O'Brien, a gambler.

side the outlaws.

"These bandits are conducting a wholesale kidnaping business. Their victims are any foreigner or wealthy Chinese they can lay their hands on who would be capable of paying ransom. They hold the whole country in an iron

grip, terrorizing the peasants and bleeding them of every possible cent."

Capt. Baker's home is in Oakland, Cal. During his captivity he lost 30 pounds in weight because of privation and lack of food.

HOOVER TO VETO BILL ON RELIEF

President And Speaker In Verbal Conflict Over Measure

(Continued from page One)

Garner charged that the President stood for class legislation, adding that the relief bill, if amended to suit the President would aid only a selected clientele. His own program, the speaker added, would bring the benefits of the act to the common people by making it possible for individuals to borrow from the huge reconstruction corporation.

"Let's let all the people have some drippings from the Reconstruction Finance corporation," the snowy haired and thoroughly angered speaker shouted, "instead of confining the benefits of this wonderful banking institution to the big bank corporations and the railroads."

SETTLEMENT OF LAND INCREASES

Families Begin Anew On Vacant Tracts To Hit Depression

Because of the economic situation, which has caused thousands of family heads to think about getting a new start in life, interest in the settlement of vacant public lands in Western states has increased in the last two years, government reports show.

In all, 523,303,476 acres of such public lands still remain, of which 127,265,885 acres have been surveyed. They are confined for the most part to the states of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Notice to Public:-- AND CANCER SUFFERERS

I wish to advise the public that my famous Cancer medicines can be secured only at the Baker Hospital and all reports that other medical hospitals or doctors are using them are absolutely FALSE.

No doctor, hospital or individual in Iowa can secure my proven Cancer medicines or administer same except the Baker Hospital, which I have leased to C. C. Aitken, M. D., now in possession.

N. Baker

Famous Baker Cancer Medicines can only be secured at Baker Hospital, Muscatine, Iowa, administered by Dr. Aitken Lessee of Hospital.

Your Chance to Help Build America's Largest Radio Station

— XENT —

150,000 Watts

- 1---I need funds to complete quickly the full 150,000 watts.
- 2---Do you want to hear the voice of Norman Baker on the air, so strong that it may cover America like a chain station hookup?
- 3---Do you want to enjoy good original programs like you used to hear from KTNT?
- 4---Do you want to hear the truth on public matters as only Norman Baker can tell them?
- 5---Do you want to assist in building America's largest station and be paid for doing it?

I need \$50,000 to complete XENT and put full 150,000 watts on air quickly.

I WILL PAY 6% and bonus on every dollar you loan me.

READ

I am president and general manager and hold stock in the COMPANIA INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSAL of MEXICO, which has received from the Mexican Government a permit to build a 150,000 watt Radio Station called "XENT" to operate on 1115-kilocycles, UNLIMITED TIME day and night.

This is the largest permit ever granted by Mexico for a radio station and will be THREE TIMES stronger than any station in the United States the largest to date being 50,000 watts on regular broadcast. The cost will be about \$225,000 when all complete. Construction is already well under way. Two large 300 feet steel towers mounted on insulators for greatest efficiency are now completed ready for erection. These powerful insulators alone withstanding 75,000 lbs. pressure costs over \$1000.00.

A 75-acre site was purchased on the main paved highway from Nuevo Laredo to Monterrey, Mexico, Mexico's gateway, and oil and natural gas may be found on our site when drilling commences.

The first building of fireproof construction will be completed in about 6 weeks 72x72 feet square housing the transmitter and power apparatus and the reception and studio buildings will then be constructed. This first building is rushed so as to get on the air by September if possible.

The latest transmitter apparatus has been under construction for eight weeks and will soon be finished for the first 50,000 watt unit. Advertising time over this station is expected to serve from this powerful station as strong as a chain hookup and price per hour will be about \$1000.00.

We need about \$50,000 to complete this station and I am asking my friends to loan me this money and the Company has agreed to set aside 10 per cent of the net profits, of the Radio Station during the period your loan is outstanding, to be divided among all lenders in proportion to their loans and in addition I will pay you SIX PER CENT on your loan. I will issue you my personal promissory note for 8-12-18 or 24 months at 6 per cent with the bonus giving you any maturity you wish. I

will accept any amount from TEN DOLLARS UP. Don't send your money to the Company or to me, but cut and sign the coupon opposite, attach your bank draft, Post-office or Express Money Order and forward to the Guarjardo Bank, Nuevo Laredo, Tamps, Mexico, to be delivered to me upon my acceptance and delivery to said bank, of my personal promissory note as stated to be forwarded immediately to you.

This is your opportunity to help me put this station on the air and if you wish your name will be announced over this station with our appreciation. Remit now and get 6 per cent with a bonus. Further information may be secured by writing me in care of the Guarjardo Bank, Nuevo Laredo, Tamps., Mexico.

NORMAN BAKER.

CUT THIS OUT AND SEND TODAY---Any Amount

TO GUARJARDO BANK, Nuevo Laredo, Tamps, Mexico

I desire to assist MR. NORMAN BAKER in building AMERICA'S LARGEST RADIO STATION, and I therefore enclose, as a loan to him, New York draft P. O. or EXPRESS money order for \$..... and authorize you to deliver this draft or money order to him upon his delivery to you of his personal promissory note for the sum of \$....., payable months after date with six per cent interest payable annually together with his agreement to set aside 10 per cent of the net profit of said Radio Station during the period said loan is outstanding for the benefit of the lenders who aid in the erection thereof. You are instructed to forward to me immediately this said promissory note. Said 10 per cent of the net profits to be distributed among the lenders in ratable proportion to their loans.

This offer is subject to Mr. Baker's acceptance at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico and if not accepted by him in days you are to return enclosed draft to me.

Signature.

For Address

SHALL WE MENTION YOUR NAME ON THE AIR? _____

As We See It

THE "SCIENCE" OF MEDICINE

A Vancouver, British Columbia, medical doctor is alleged to have treated a case incorrectly and his erstwhile patients are suing him in court to recover damages for the lamentable consequences of what they say was his mistake.

Whether or not he made a mistake is for the courts to decide.

But here is the point that interests the general public:

On behalf of the litigant patients a number of reputable doctors got up on the witness stand and swore positively that the defendant doctor did, absolutely and beyond question, make a grave mistake in his treatment.

And then, the next day, another group of equally reputable doctors got in the witness stand and swore just as positively that the defendant doctor was absolutely correct in his treatment.

This defendant doctor was either right or he was wrong. Assuming, of course, the honesty of the medical witnesses, one large group of these doctors who testified must have been completely wrong.

Now if a large group of reputedly competent doctors could be so utterly wrong in such a simple matter as this appears to be, just what chance does the average sick person have of getting a correct diagnosis or correct treatment when he goes to any medical doctor?

With such a wide, almost ridiculous split in the opinions of the medical profession as illustrated in this case, is not the profession making a very tall if not utterly absurd claim when it calls medicine a "science" at all?

It is time the public should start turning deaf ears to the ramblings about so many fakes

and quacks which are forced upon it through the daily press by medical societies for no other purpose than to swell their own purses.

The death rate from medical treatments will quickly diminish when we learn to think for ourselves.

They yelled fake at every drugless healer but today 83 per cent of all calls for doctors are for drugless healers, thus proving that the medical profession is hanging itself with Dr. Morris Fishbein and Dr. Simmons of the A.M.A. on the end of the rope.

There are a great number of people who can never find a few moments to vote at primaries and elections for candidates who will favor stringent economy, yet who will spend hours of time grouching about the new taxes, and the harm they will do to business.

A DISGRACE AND AN INSULT

Whenever cancer is mentioned the name of Dr. Joseph Colt Bloodgood bobs up at the call of the American Medical Association—and we cannot help but become disgusted with one of his latest publicity seeking stunts.

Dr. Bloodgood proved his ignorance as a cancer expert in Norman Baker's case against the A.M.A. at Davenport when he outlined the operations patients go through for cancer of the lip although he knows the cancer will return. And he gave this testimony in face of proven cures by the Baker Hospital of cancer of the lip.

Now with no more fuel or ammunition on the subject he addresses a meeting of medics and says: "AN OUNCE OF LIPSTICK OR ROUGE IS WORTH A POUND OF CANCER CURE."

Is not such a statement from a prominent doctor DISGUSTING?

Then to clap insult onto injury he says: "Men use rouge"—is he now trying to turn all men into sissies?

That is about the extent of Bloodgood's true medical knowledge of cancer which he

proved by his "expert" testimony in Davenport when he admitted that he did not know what cancer is, did not know how to cure it, and did not know what caused it, but thought X-ray, Radium and Operations were the best for cancer although admitting that no doctor knows the correct amount of Radium or X-ray to use, thereby acknowledging the medics accept high fees for that which they do not understand—and all this, mind you, after admitting that cancer returns after operations.

These are just facts from their own lips—now let the people do a little thinking for themselves.

The lipstick and rouge story carried a picture of Dr. Bloodgood—no doubt that was all he was after. Despite the 50,000 cancer slides he boasts of having in the John Hopkins Hospital the doctor expert had to admit on the Davenport stand that they operated first and took the specimens afterward, that 96 per cent of their operations ended in death for the patient—that "the operation was a success but the patient dies." Do we need to expose their quackery more?

We ask their leaders, Dr. Morris Fishbein and Dr. Simmons to please explain—the public wants to know.

And while all this is going on, in face of all of their efforts to stop him, Norman Baker's medicines continue to cure cancer in Muscatine, Iowa, at Baker Hospital and in Texas and Mexico.

The sun will not be the only thing to be eclipsed this year. Many political careers will be also.

Our Platform For The People is:

1. Less taxation.
2. Fewer State Commissions.
3. Universal school books.
4. Equity for farmers.
5. Lower freight rates.
6. Return of river transportation.
7. A cleanup of some state institutions.
8. More efficiency in public offices.

People's Pulpit

Dear Mr. Baker:

Attached you will find a clipping regarding your libel suit against the American Medical Association, taken from the TIME magazine, of recent date.

Also, you will find attached a copy of my letter mailed to the editor of TIME magazine in defense of your cause. It is self-explanatory. I trust, in justice to your self, and your wonderful treatment of cancer, that TIME is good enough to publish my letter in their columns as requested.

Wishing you all the success in the world, and hoping that you win your case in a higher court, I am

Your friend and follower,
Leonard Irving Kelson,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Editor, LETTERS Column,
TIME, Inc.,
135 East 42nd Street,
New York, New York.
Dear Editor:

Being a conscientious and interested reader of TIME, and being possessed with a belief that—"no good cause shall lack a champion, and no evil unrebutted"—I wish to take stern exception to your hasty and derogatory report of Mr. Norman Baker of Muscatine, Iowa, as a quack doctor and a perpetrator of spurious cures of cancer in your March 28th issue of TIME.

With due respect and honor to the American Medical Association, who were the defendants in this libel suit, I honestly believe that this institution attacked a noble and upright American citizen in Mr. Norman Baker, who had fortunately hit upon a genuine and safe treatment of cancer, the universal scourge, without the use of surgery, X-rays, radium, and other very expensive and dangerous modern treatments of cancer. By offering cancer treatments

to the public at a very reasonable price within the reach of the masses, and by guaranteeing his treatment to be effective or money refunded, Mr. Norman Baker subjected himself to the decisive attacks of the alarmed and panicky doctors who saw their source of income becoming considerably reduced, and their prestige being undermined. A humble person, beyond their realm, has perfected a safe and sane treatment for the alleviation of human suffering, and they were going to play the public's benefactor and put a stop to it.

These same doctors, with all their combined forces of knowledge, experience, research, and vast funds could not benefit our afflicted loved ones.

I have followed this trial very carefully, and am convinced, after reading where patrons of the Baker Hospital, backed by visible evidence, testify in Mr. Baker's behalf, that his treatment is not quackery. Furthermore, registered doctors holding medical degrees, and who administer the treatment at the Baker Hospital, ably testified that this cancer treatment is genuine and effective toward a permanent cure.

Mr. Norman Baker is accustomed and hardened to the power of Big Business in this capitalistic country to quickly suppress anything that will defy or endanger their interests. Nevertheless, he is a man of firm conviction and is planning to appeal to a higher court for justice.

Mr. Norman Baker is not a quack or charlatan, and he will prove as much to the public, before long.

Very sincerely yours,
Leonard Irving Kelson.

Mr. Editor:
Capitalism has cracked up and cannot come back, and the trek

WRITE YOUR LETTERS FOR THESE COLUMNS

of the bonus army shows how little class consciousness exists in that battalion of the working class.

After being conscripted in the World War to make the country safe for a handful of capitalists and to kill foreign workers fed with the same propaganda, the American workers are asking a Capitalist Congress for a hand-out, which, if given them, in the shape of a few hundred dollars would, as soon as spent, leave them in the same desperate condition they are today.

Singing, "My country 'tis of thee, sweet land of LIBERTY," voting the old regular mossback capitalist tickets, doing Capitalism's dirty work as strike breakers to reduce the standard of worker's living, breaking up radical and Socialist meetings to prevent the truth from reaching the wage slaves, will gain them nothing but contempt from the plutocracy which regards them only as cannon fodder and tools for continuing the reign of the industrial overlords.

If they will learn and sing the International and STUDY SOCIALISM with the intent of abolishing the political State, of corporation attorneys, and establishing the Socialist Industrial Republic, they will be devoting their energies and time to a useful, practical purpose that would give them a three hour day, the equivalent of a \$10,000 yearly income, and banish bonus, bunk and other eleemosynary schemes forever.

The workers should get up from their knees, overthrow Capitalism, and take charge of all the means of production and distribution, taking them from the present 57 owners, without any compensation whatever, and produce for USE instead of profit, promoting and insuring a real life of certainty, safety and security, replacing the daily worry and grovel for rags, bones and a bonus!

Dr. A. S. Dowler,
Glendale, Calif.

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed please find one dollar for six months subscription to the paper. My subscription expired the 25th. We like the paper and do not want to miss any issues.

We are all for Baker for governor and wish him success and hope to see Hoover whipped so bad that he will see that we want Americans to conduct our government.

With luck and success, I remain respectfully,

Carl Stamp,
Preston, Iowa.

Dear Sirs:

Please renew my subscription to the Free Press for six months. P. O. order for \$1.50 enclosed.

We enjoy your progressive articles and am following Mr. Baker's interesting moves.

Being a firm believer in Christ's Kingdom and freedom for humanity, I follow with interest the cares of those who are progressively fighting for the people.

H. R. Hewitt,
Hayward, California.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find one dollar for which please send the Free Press six months. Here is wishing Mr. Baker the best of success with his new radio station. We are for Mr. Baker for governor too and will support him at the coming election.

Mrs. B. F. Browning,
Route No. 3,
Danville, Iowa.

Dear Sir:

Please renew my subscription to the Mid-West Free Press for which you will find enclosed a \$2 check.

Do not want to miss any of the news that is news to me—a paper that everybody should read.

Fred Landerwell,
Lamont, Iowa.

Dear Sir:

I enclose money order for \$1 for which please renew my subscription to the Mid-West Free

Press for another six months.

We like the paper very much and do not want to miss one issue.

N. E. Clark,
Mt. Vernon, Iowa.

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed find postoffice money order for 50 cents for which please renew my subscription to the Free Press.

Wishing Mr. Baker the best of success in his campaign for Governor of Iowa. I for one am getting tired of republicanism.

Yours,
H. D. Winter,
Monmouth, Iowa

Dear Sirs:

Enclose find \$1 for six months' renewal to the Free Press. We like it fine.

Wayne Stier,
McCausland, Iowa.

Our time has expired to the Free Press. Am sending \$2 for renewal. Respectfully,

Mr. and Mrs. Nick Feckly,
Keota, Iowa.

Sirs:

Please find enclosed \$2 for my renewal, subscription to the Free Press.

James E. Roberts,
Perry, Iowa.

Midwest Free Press

Established 1930

LEO E. O'LEARY, Editor

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General Features and Hints for Women



Left
McCall 6985
after
Schiaparelli

Right
McCall
6991
after
Vionnet

By MARGOT HERZOG

There's simply no getting away from the fact that if we moderns have enough dots, stripes and plaids in our wardrobes, there won't be a thing amiss. Fashion and those sartorial geniuses who tell us what to wear each season have combined to make this year a year of fabric interest. And such amusing designs as those mentioned are the choice of modern fashionables. The dot is a ubiquitous affair, appearing in blouses, at necklines, in entire frocks and even in the chic, timelessly redingote. What more could one wish for? The plaid shows up in tiny blouses, in scarfs, as a trimming note on a summery white hat and for sports frocks and evening gowns. Yes, the plaid evening gown is one of the smartest successes of the year, and in organdy and many other cottons it is being worn by those feminine style-seekers who know a good thing when they see it! The stripe, whether it is diagonal or straight has also found an important place in the blouse vogue. Entire frocks of it are worn for sports, for daytime and for evening. One of the famous French couturiers used a stripe for a young evening frock and then placed a wide belt at the waistline. The stripes are used in various directions and this clever juxtaposition is much approved since it gives a new zest to a design and fabric that could easily be prosaic.

We've reproduced just below three smart examples of the blouse vogue in order to prove how popular the dot, the plaid and the stripe are. The third blouse, McCall 7002 is really made of pique, but pique is a close relation to the stripe... perhaps that is one reason why this fabric is so popular this sea-

DOTS

STRIPES

AND

PLAIDS!

All three are short, over-blouses... the shorter these 1932 blouses are, the smarter they will be accounted. McCall 6997, in fact, comes just below the bust-line, and a very high-waisted skirt has to be worn with it. Tiny clips ornament the closing, while large pussy cat bow ties neatly under the chin, adding a perky look that is part of the charm of these tiny blouses. McCall 6980 uses a wide corselet belt for its one important decorative touch, and caps the sleeves with tiny sleeves. Wide revers add more width at the shoulder line... one can't have enough interest at that point of our silhouette. The tiny waistcoat blouse, McCall 7002 is made of white pique and adds a pom-pom of a darker material to its one-sided rever.

Dots appear again in the frock McCall 6991, which appears at the top of this column. In this instance the patterned material is used only in the bodice and in the sash. This makes an effective color and fabric contrast... and adds just the right amount of interest to shoulders and bodice. Interest above the waistline has been good for many many months, and continues on effectively into the Summer vogue. McCall 6985 shows one the popular new redingote designs. We've contrasted a dark color with a white top, but a dotted material can be used for the top and a solid color for the skirt. Or contrasting color schemes of dotted materials are effective, such as a white dot on a dark ground for the skirt, a dark dot on a white background for the bodice.

Of such amusing bits is the fashion vogue of this year composed. And the fashionable who knows of these trends is the one who will have the smartest wardrobe.



McCall
6997
After
Schiaparelli

McCall
6980

McCall
7002
After
Lecocq

RICE BASIS FOR ECONOMICAL DIET

When a certain Captain Smith, returning from Madagascar in 1694, presented a bag of "paddy" to a merchant in Charleston, South Carolina, he provided the future United States with one of our favorite and cheapest foods. "Paddy" is rough rice, and rice is one of the cereals which, combined with milk, are the basis of the most economical balanced diet that can be devised. It is also one of the important cereal crops of our Southern states; it sells on the retail market in bulk for 3 to 5 cents a pound; and a pound of rice, after cooking, makes more than 10 servings of a cupful each. A bowl of rice, with gravy, is the main stay of many a Southern meal.

Rice is first of all an energy food, containing, like all the other grains, a high percentage of starch. It can play an attractive part in any meal, whether as a cooked cereal at breakfast, in soup or with meat gravy and vegetables at dinner, or to make a dinner or supper dessert. Rice is also a good "food extender"—taking the flavor of other foods readily, and therefore good as a stuffing and useful in mixtures with meat, vegetables, or fruits. Rice cooked in milk, or in a mixture of half milk and half water, makes a creamy dish of high food value which may be served with or without fruit as a breakfast cereal, or as a dessert with sugar, flavoring, spices, fruits, or chopped nuts. If cooked until fairly soft, it may be molded and served attractively with preserved or fresh fruits.

There are many varieties of rice, and any cook would have reason to rejoice if the dealers would sell those varieties unmixed and labeled as to grade. So says Miss Mabel Steinbarger, associate specialist in the Bureau of Home Economics, who has made a special study of the various kinds and grades of rice. The cooking qualities, especially as to the cooking time, vary with the kind of rice, and a mixture of rices of different kinds will cook unevenly. Rice broken in milling is sold as "broken rice" or "brewers' rice." Though less attractive looking, it has all the food value of whole rice, and it sells for less. Broken rice where available, and all the cheaper grades, can well be used in any dish except boiled rice, where the grains should stand apart.

White, polished rice is the most familiar form on the market, and ordinarily is the cheapest in stock. Brown rice, however, has higher food value because it is unpolished, and therefore still has the outer coat of the grain, which contains most of the mineral, much of the protein, and practically all of the vitamin values of rice. In oriental countries, where rice is the principal food, the deficiency disease known as beriberi is common among people who depend upon polished rice, but does not occur when brown rice is used, because the outer coat contains vitamin B.

Brown rice is sold in packages in many grocery stores, and at some food stores it is sold in bulk. "Rice polishings," i. e., a fine powder which results from polishing the rice grain, can be had at the rice mill, and they are a desirable addition to wheat flour and corn meal because the rice polishings contain the minerals, and vitamin B which were removed from the grain in the milling.

Boiling, according to Miss Steinbarger, though the simplest method of cooking rice, is one of the most trying tests of its cooking quality. In boiled rice the grains should be white or creamy white, tender yet unbroken, and should stand apart. This is accomplished by boiling the rice gently in an excess of water (2 quarts of salted water to a cup of rice) until the grains are tender, then draining and pouring water over them to remove any starch that may cling to them. In some sections of the country, minerals in

Berry Days Are Here Again



The berries that Huck Finn made famous are on the market today. Use them to make jam quickly by the short-boil method.

By ALICE BLAKE

Remember Huckleberry Finn? Remember Huck, with his ragged trousers, bare feet, freckled face and happy grin, trudging along, picking berries?

A good many of us used to do that, too. Remember how those berries tasted? Well, these are berry days, right now. They are on the vines for us to pick, if we can get to them.

And if we can't the markets are filled with them; shiny, big blackberries, tight little raspberries, bluish-black huckleberries.

They are at their best right now, plentiful. Think how good it will be next winter to be able to taste the flavor of those berries. There is a way to store it up, you know—in jam and jelly.

This is the time to make them. Berries are cheap, sugar is cheap and Summer hasn't clamped down its hard hand. You can make a batch of jam or jelly in twelve minutes or less, with bottled fruit pectin, and you can think, when you serve it next Winter, of Huckleberry Finn and Summer days.

Here are some perfect recipes:

Huckleberry Jam

4½ cups (2¼ lbs.) prepared fruit.
7 cups (3 lbs.) sugar.

1 bottle fruit pectin.
To prepare fruit, crush about 2 pounds fully ripe berries. Add juice of 1 lemon and grated rind of ½ lemon.

Measure sugar and prepared fruit into a large kettle, mix well, and bring to a full rolling boil over hottest fire. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard 2 minutes. Remove from

fire and stir in fruit pectin. Skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jam at once. Makes about twelve 8-ounce glasses.

Crushed Strawberry Jam

Blackberry Jam
4 cups (2 lbs.) prepared fruit
7 cups (3 lbs.) sugar

½ bottle (½ cup) fruit pectin
To prepare fruit, grind about 2 quarts fully ripe berries, or, crush completely one layer at a time so that each berry is reduced to a pulp.

Measure sugar and prepared fruit into large kettle, mix well, and bring to a full rolling boil over hottest fire. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard 1 minute. Remove from fire and stir in fruit pectin. Then stir and skim by turns for just 5 minutes to cool slightly, to prevent floating fruit. Pour quickly. Paraffin hot jam at once. Makes about ten 8-ounce glasses.

Blackberry Jelly

Raspberry Jelly
4 cups (2 lbs.) juice
7½ cups (3¾ lbs.) sugar
1 bottle fruit pectin

To prepare juice, crush thoroughly or grind about 3 quarts fully ripe berries. Place fruit in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice.

Measure sugar and juice into large saucepan and mix. Bring to a boil over hottest fire and at once add fruit pectin, stirring constantly. Then bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard ½ minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jelly at once. Makes about eleven 8-ounce glasses.



Raspberry Bran Gems

1 cup graham flour
1 cup whole wheat flour
1 cup bran
1 teaspoon soda
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 tablespoon sugar
1 egg
2 tablespoons cooking oil
1 teaspoon salt
2 cups sour milk
½ cup raspberry jam

Mix all dry ingredients; add oil, egg well beaten, sour milk and jam. Beat together thoroughly and pour into well greased gem pans. Bake twenty-five minutes in a 400 degree oven.—Mrs. L. L. Burton, Clarence, Iowa.

the water cause rice to become grayish or greenish in color when boiled, but a pinch of cream of tartar in the cooking water will prevent this.

Brown rice should be boiled in the same manner as white rice, except that after boiling gently about 30 minutes, it should be covered and allowed to simmer until the rice is cooked through and the water absorbed.

Chicken Salad

Cut cold boiled chicken into small pieces. Mix two cups of chicken with one cup chopped celery. Stir one tablespoon vinegar into three tablespoons oil—season with salt and pepper then pour over chicken and celery, when well mixed turn into dish lined with lettuce leaves and pour a mayonnaise dressing over all. Garnish with stoned olives and hard boiled eggs.—Hattie Kroeger, Wilton, Iowa.

Salmon Croquettes

1 large can salmon
1 cup thick white sauce
1 cup cracker crumbs
1 egg
Salt, pepper, paprika
Mix, shape, and roll in flour, egg and bread crumbs. Fry in deep fat until brown. Serve with white sauce.—Mrs. C. M., Muscatine, Iowa.

THE HUSBAND WHO PAYS

Mrs. Newlywed—I cook and bake for you, and what do I get? Nothing!
Mr. Newlywed—You're lucky. I get indigestion.

THE GLORIOUS SECOND OF JULY

From Plain Talk Magazine
(By Permission)

By ROBERT MORRIS

The Fourth of July is celebrated, and has been celebrated for 156 years, just two days too late.

Records of the Continental Congress, carefully preserved in the Library of Congress at Washington, show that the Declaration of Independence, for which July 4th is famous, was actually passed, ratified and promulgated by that body on July 2, 1776.

ITS VERBAGE which every school boy and girl recited, runs thus:

Resolved: That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown; and that all political condition between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally absolved."

Furthermore, we find that this resolution (for such it was) was reported favorably out of the committee on June 8 preceding. From this we learn that in the genesis of our legislative affairs strict parliamentary procedure was followed just as it is today. The July 4th celebration was started through a matter of secondary importance, according to these authentic records.

Our forefathers were only lately removed from England where age-old customs and formalities are and always were preserved and revered. After passing this resolution declaring the Colonies' independence, they thought it only right, just, proper and smacking of good manners to formally tell King George all about it.

So, on motion, just as is now done in the House and Senate, the "order of business" on July 4th was designated for formally sending King George notification that he was persona non grata over here. As no one delegate wanted to take the responsibility and possible consequence of signing this notification they all signed it.

Another little bit of history overlooks is the first bold signature on that famous document—that of John Hancock. Hancock, who became famous from that one act, signed first because he was president of the Congress—by an accident such as have frequently made men Presidents of the United States—the unexpected removal of the elected one.

Peyton Randolph of Virginia had been elected President when the session opened, having served faithfully and well during the whole of the first and preceding gathering. Trouble with his business affairs, his wife's health or something of the sort called him home shortly after the Second Continental Congress convened. Hancock was elected in his stead.

From these records we also get an insight into the beginning of George Washington's then fabulous fortune and his ability to speculate in Virginia real estate on such a large scale in later years. On June 15, 1775, George was elected commander-in-chief of the Continental Armies at a salary of \$500 a month—a stipend which would make a full general or a field marshal in these days turn green with envy, if a dollar would buy as much today as it did then.

A dollar would go so far in those days, so they say, that George Washington was able to leave one across the mile-wide Potomac River at Mt. Vernon.

It is simple to figure that, from until he resigned his commission, he was able to save around \$40,000, a sum which in that day probably made him the richest man in the United States.

And we also find that both North Carolina and Maryland had passed Declarations of Independence of their own prior to the July 2nd document passed by the Continental Congress.

The Continental Congress came into being in such hectic times and carried on in the face of such almost insurmountable difficulties, that many of their official acts are of soul-stirring interest at this time.

Two months before John Hancock et al., placed their signatures to the Declaration of Independence, Col. Ethan Allen, leading less than 100 Vermont Farmers known as the "Green Mountain Boys," rapped on the portals of Fort Ticonderoga and demanded that the British garrison, with its large supply of military stores, surrender pronto.

War had not formally been declared between England and the Colonies and so the "Green Mountain Boys" had no official standing under the Rules of War. King George's redcoats were very particular who they went to war with and were meticulous about the rules. Col. Allen, believing that war was near and that those military supplies might be valuable to the Continental armies, had no such scruples.

So when the red-coated commandant poked his head over the parapet and inquired stiffly and formally, "By what authority?" (which was the 1775 equivalent for "Who wants to know?"), Ethan Allen

thundered back, as any school boy can tell you instantly:

"In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

Some say that this answer was shot back on the spur of the moment. Others say it was only a part of a well thought-out plan to intimidate the British garrison. But when Col. Allen bellowed these immortalizing words he unconsciously became America's first sloganer or publicity expert.

According to our histories, he very quickly sold the British commandant on the advisability of becoming a live prisoner rather than a dead hero. Later Col. Allen played quite a part in the War of the Revolution and even did a long stretch in a British military prison. Later deeds may have been forgotten but his selling talk at Ticonderoga survived the ravages of a century and a half of time.

The Continental Congress may well be described as the forerunner of the present body which meets in Washington every December to make laws and determine income tax rates for the nation, and which adjourns each odd year on March 4th and each even year when its supply of gas runs out.

Records of the Continental Congress have been kept and preserved in detail in the government archives at Washington. They show that his body officially and formally come into being on Monday, September 5, 1774, when delegates from the Colonies met at Smith's Tavern in Philadelphia and, after taking one look at the quarters available, turned around and marched in a body to Carpenter's Hall where they soon got down to business.

To show that human nature, as far as Congress is concerned, was no different 152 years ago than it is today, it is recorded that almost at the outset business came to a standstill while a squabble ensued. The cause of our first Congressional squabble or near-filibuster was the representation each Colony should have in the general legislative body.

The Continental Congress continued to meet through the War of the Revolution and to direct the activities of the Continental armies as well as to finance the war. After Cornwallis at Yorktown agreed to sign an armistice, the Continental Congress still continued to meet for several years thereafter.

While it lasted, its authority seemed to be one of common consent among the various Colonies which were handed together for self-preservation against a common enemy. With Washington's armies victorious and the war spirit dying down, it became increasingly evident that some other method of controlling and governing the colonies must be adopted or this federation must be dissolved.

The Constitutional Convention of 1787 solved this problem, even though Thomas Jefferson had to appear upon the scene as a Moses to lead the bickering delegates out of the wilderness of petty local jealousies and log-rolling.

The First Congress—the first meeting of the present legislative body which is now numbered the 72nd thereupon was held in New York on March 4, 1789.

"The Continental Congress of 1774 stands by itself," government records inform us. "The first step toward common measures, carefully taken by the committees of correspondence and more or less popular assemblies of the localities, easily led to a general or Continental Congress whose powers were but ill-defined and whose acts were largely tentative."

"It was not prepared to take any radical step, and an assertion of the claims to rights, rather than of the rights of the Colonies, formed the burden of these papers. The conservative feeling carried the day and restricted the proceedings to statements of the grievances and appeals for relief."

"The delegates were unable to go beyond their instructions, and these were limited to consultation on the present state of the Colonies and the measures demanded by the situation for the best good of the dependencies. A restoration of union and harmony between Great Britain and the colonies was the wish of the meeting. The resulting addresses and papers were on that line, and only when the Congress of 1776, or the second Continental Congress, was assembled was it seen that the time was ripe for action."

It is worthy of note that Virginia, the pivotal state of the early days of our Republic, had already begun to produce Presidential timber. The Cavalier State furnished the first President of Congress in Peyton Randolph, a name dearly beloved in the Old Dominion to this day. Charles Thomson was chosen secretary.

Many distinguished names are seen on the roster of the first Continental Congress, which met in Philadelphia. The Quaker City can thus lay claim to being the first capital of the United States. From New Hampshire came Major John Sullivan and Col. Nathaniel Poisson. From

Rhode Island came the Hon. Stephen Hopkins and the Hon. Samuel Ward.

Massachusetts sent John Adams, later to become President of the United States, Robert Treat Paine, Samuel Adams and the Hon. Thomas Cushing, while Connecticut delegated the Hons. Eliphalet Dyer and Roger Sherman, and plain "Mr." Silas Deans, Esquire.

James Deane, John Jay, Philip Livingston and Isaac Low came for the "City and County of New York, and other counties in the Province of New York." Col. William Floyd represented the "County of Suffolk in the Province of New York."

Pennsylvania's representatives were the Hon. Joseph Galloway and Esquires Samuel Rhoads, Thomas Mifflin, Charles Humphreys, John Morton and Edward Biddle. New Jersey's were William Livingston, James Kinsey, John DeHart, Stephen Crane and Richard Smith.

Caesar Rodney, Thomas McKean and George Read came to jointly represent "New Castel, Kent and Sussex on Delaware." Robert Goldsboro, William Paca and Samuel Chase, whose names are immortalized by prominent streets in Baltimore, were Maryland's elect to this body.

Virginia sent George Washington, Patrick Henry, Col. Richard Henry Lee, the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Richard Bland, Benjamin Harrison and Edmund Pendleton.

South Carolina dispatched Henry Middleton, John Rutledge, Shristopher Gadsden, Thomas Lynch and Edward Rutledge. North Carolina apparently did not join this federation of Colonies until ten days later. The Tarheel commonwealth probably was too busy and too excited over its own pending message to King George in the form of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

This document, promulgated and given out a year ahead of the work which made John Hancock famous, told the House of Windsor, or whoever had the divine right to guide England's destiny in those days, where to get off in plain unvarnished terms.

The first day of the Continental Congress was a short one, devoted only to receiving credentials of the delegates present and to the election of a President and Secretary. On the following day it established a precedent, in the form of a near-filibuster, which has been faithfully followed by many Congresses down to the present day.

A long debate was held on one of the first motions put before the assembly, which was that each Colony be allowed one vote in the deliberations of the Congress. Argument, logic and oratory proved futile and it soon became evident that the Congress was as deadlocked as a Democratic Convention.

Cooler heads, led by John Adams of Massachusetts, prevailed on a majority to adopt a rule allowing each Colony one vote—for the time being only.

After calling off the filibuster and settling for the time being the method of voting, which was to accord each Colony one vote on a question before the House, it was voted to open business each day with a prayer, which custom has been followed to the present day. The Rev. Mr. Duche of Philadelphia, a minister of the church of England, was elected the first chaplain of Congress. His first prayer was made in "full pontificals."

A "regulation" was passed prohibiting any delegate from speaking more than twice "on the same point," without leave of Congress, but no time limit was set on either speech.

The first standing committee was the "Committee to State the Rights, Etc., of the Various Colonies." A second committee "to report the statutes which affect the trade, etc., of the Colonies" was created with one delegate from each Colony.

At this juncture Paul Revere enters the story. It seems that King George had forbidden gatherings of citizens in the various towns but that many "bootleg meetings" were held throughout New England.

Two of these "bootleg" town meetings, held at Dedham and Milton, Mass., vigorously protested at the arbitrariness of King George and in such denunciatory terms as to aggravate the British monarch's apoplexy.

Paul was running a "horse express" line. His historic ride was taken a few days after the first Continental Congress met when he brought copies of the resolutions passed at Milton and Dedham to the Congress.

The first American boycott was instituted September 22, 1774, when the Continental Congress unanimously passed a resolution requesting merchants and others in the various Colonies not to send to Great Britain any orders for goods, and to direct that the execution of all orders already sent be delayed or suspended. Five days later an absolute embargo was placed on all goods from Great Britain or

Ireland, effective the first day of the following December.

In 1924 the Dawes plan was the subject of newspaper editorials and cracker box dissertations. In 1774 it was the Galloway Plan. With much agitation against the British method of ruling the Colonies emanating from nearly every part of the land, Delegates Galloway from Pennsylvania attempted first to set out a method "whereby harmony between Great Britain and the Colonies might be restored on Constitutional principles."

He first rejected the two propositions which were then before Congress. The first of these was to request Parliament to place the Colonies in the state they were in the year 1783. The second, and strongest, was to adopt a "non-exportation and non-importation agreement."

Mr. Galloway was considerable of a reactionary, judged by standards of 1774. He condoned the Stamp Act, which had infuriated many of our best citizens, as "reparation and pay for the protection afforded the Colonists from the French and Indians by the British armies and navies." Mr. Galloway went down in history as a poor prophet when he stated that without qualification "war with Great Britain must terminate at all events in the ruin of America."

The Galloway Plan, in effect, proposed a joint British-American legislature, to meet in America, as a governing body for the Colonies. While each Colony would have retained its own constitution and internal police system, the governing body would have been composed of a Grand Council chosen by the Colonies every three years, and a President-General appointed by the King.

The President-General, by and with the advice and consent of the Grand-Council, would have held and exercised all the legislative rights, powers and authority necessary for regulating the general affairs and police of the Colonies. This council would have been an inferior and distinct branch of the British legislature and the assent of both bodies would have been necessary to validate acts and statutes so passed.

Authorities disagree as to the fate of the Galloway Plan. Some aver that Congress not only refused to resume consideration of it, but directed that both the plan and resolution be erased from the minutes. Yet we find this plan set out in full in the Journals of Congress, which was the Congressional Record of the day.

The second session of the Continental Congress met at Philadelphia on Wednesday, May 10, 1775. A movement was set up to move the capital of the United States from Philadelphia to Boston. Boston claimed the very doubtful honor of being the "center of the disturbance."

Mr. Randolph of Virginia was again chosen President with Mr. Thomson as secretary. On Monday, May 24th, Mr. Randolph found it necessary to take the stage coach line back to his home and two days later his chair was declared vacant. John Hancock of Massachusetts was unanimously elected the President and for this reason the name of John Hancock appeared first on the Declaration of Independence instead of that of Peyton Randolph.

Another distinguished member of the Second Continental Congress was the first American philosopher and scientist—Benjamin Franklin. On July 26th of the same year Congress provided for a Federal post office department and named Dr. Franklin the first Postmaster General of the nation. His salary was \$1,000 per annum.

On May 13th St. John's Parish in the Colony of Georgia was admitted to the federation when Dr. Lyman Hall appeared and was seated with his credentials.

Four months later to a day the entire Colony of Georgia was admitted when the credentials of five delegates, elected by the provincial Congress at Savannah were presented. Those delegates were Archibald Bullock, John Houston, Rev. John J. Zulbly, Noble Winberly Jones and Lyman Hall.

The first military preparations were provided for May 15, 1775, when a resolution was passed appointing George Washington, Thomas Lynch and Samuel Adams, together with the delegates from New York, a committee to work out a plan for the protection of the City of New York. From this humble beginning has sprung our vast War Department.

Over a year later, on June 12, 1776, the War Department was organized when provision was made for "A Board of War and Ordnance" consisting of five members and one or more clerks. On June 15, 1775, George Washington, then a member of the Continental Congress from Virginia, was elected general of all the Continental armies and voted a salary of \$500 a month.

On May 17th a resolution had been unanimously passed placing an embargo

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A SYMPOSIUM ON MEDICINE WITH

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Caught like rats in a trap, one of our most painful lessons to learn is that we are headed for the tomb and, do what we will, we can stave it off only a few years. If we look to the Scriptures on what to do to help ourselves to a fair enjoyment of good health while we are here, we do not get much information.

We can see that man was primarily a fruitarian, and may judge it would be best for him if he would adhere to that diet; but few do. Later he was permitted to eat flesh foods; and most of us yield, knowing we are here for only a little while anyway, and it won't make much difference, in the final analysis.

Our Savior helps us to the information that "they that be whole need not a physician, but they that are sick (do need one)" (Matt. 9:12), and completely balances it with the account, in Mark 5:26, of the poor woman that had suffered at the hands of many physicians, and had spent all that she had, and was nothing bettered, but rather grew worse.

We see that the earth produces herbs for the service of man (Ps. 104:14); but the herbs there referred to certainly include the common vegetables and may be limited to them. Sores were mollified with ointment (Isa. 1:6), but we are not sure what was in the ointment. Fig poultices were used for boils (2 Ki. 20:7), and wounds were dressed by pouring in oil and wine (Luke 10:34). And that is about as far as the Scriptures take us.

At this point begins our argument as to what kind of physician we shall have, and our allopathic, homeopathic, eclectic, hydropathic, naturopathic, osteopathic and chiropractic friends modestly step out into the limelight and tell us with one accord that if we want relief we shall come their way. Not being able to go seven ways at once, we have to make a choice; and immediately the other six become mortal enemies. So far, so good.

Osteopathy and chiropractic produce such immediately beneficial results that we hesitate to make a final choice between them, and so we gravitate from one to the other and wait for the perfect day when we shall not need either. It is fun to hear them talk about each other and about the M.D.'s.

In trying to crowd the chiropractors off the map the M.D.'s have made the worst possible mistake. The chiropractors are a bright lot of men and women; they have truth on their side, and they are getting results, and know it, and hence they feel a peculiar joy in scalping the M.D.'s who have so often manifested intolerance by putting the chiro in jail on the trumped-up charge of practicing medicine without a license (which they refuse to grant).

Not long ago we got hold of a little book put out by the chiropractors which contains numerous statements by the M.D.'s. It makes mighty interesting reading. We have rearranged it, and present the bulk of it herewith. It gives the statements of 104 regular M.D.'s as to what they think about medicine. At the conclusion of the quotation from each doctor appears a number to correspond with his name in the list of physicians with which the article ends.

Oh yes, and to whet the appetite for what follows, we give the Chiropractor's catechism on what the M.D.'s think about consumption or tuberculosis. It sounds a little uncertain, but may be O. K. if well shaken before and after taking.

"Consumption is caused by Peruvian bark."—Dr. Stabi, M.D.

"Peruvian bark is an effectual cure for consumption."—Dr. Martin, M.D.

"Vinegar is a fine preventive of consumption."—Dr. Galen, M.D.

"Consumption is caused by young people taking vinegar to prevent obesity."—Dr. Dissaut, M.D.

"Foxglove is a specific in consumption."—Dr. Reddoes, M.D.

"Foxglove is more injurious in consumption than beneficial."—Dr. Pan, M. D.

"Consumption is only curable by mercury."—Dr. Brillonet, M.D.

"Consumption is due to the use of mercury."—Boardman Reed, M.D.

"Consumption should be treated by bleeding, cooling medicines and starvation."—Benj. Rush, M.D., Medical Author and Critic.

"Consumption should be treated by tonic, stimulating medicines and diet."—Dr. Salvatore, M.D.

"Evidence on which contagiousness of tuberculosis rests is so frail it would be scorned by any impartial jury of ordinary intelligence."—Thos. J. Mays, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.

"Tuberculosis is no more infectious than corns."—J. H. Hodge, M.D.

And now for the main presentation, which may seem a trifle monotonous to anybody else, but is sweetest music to an osteopath, a naturopath, or a chiropractor:

"Medicine is a science of guessing." 1

"Drugs do not cure disease. The particular symptoms may be quieted by a

narcotic or some other drug, but the disease itself remains." 2

"All medical legislation is of itself in the nature of class legislation, asked for by the few and not by the masses." "Indian tribes, with their limited amount of learning and intelligence, successfully healed themselves for ages past. Then, surely, the whites of this day, with their far more learning and intelligence, are capable of selecting the safest and best methods of healing and, therefore, should not be prevented from exercising this privilege by state medical laws created for the sole benefit of a class of physicians who follow the dispensary, as aforesaid, and attempt to cure one disease by producing another." 3

"I heard an eye specialist (now dead) make the statement that he had destroyed the sight of a basketful of eyes before he learned to operate successfully for cataract." "If there is a fact known to scientific medicine, that fact is that major operations on the pelvic organs of women with, or with a tendency to, insanity, only aggravates the condition, and yet there is scarcely a female brought before the lunacy commission of Dallas, Tex., of which the writer is a member, who has not had from one to five mutilating operations performed on her." "Nerve exhaustion from shock, chronic invalidism, irremediable and constant pain from adhesion—these sequels are common among the patients of the greatest physicians living." "The last few years there has been welded into other abuses the custom of sending every sick man, woman and child to some sanitarium." This paper could not afford me the space necessary to record how this modern graft operates." "A doctor dropped a tube in the throat of an only child who was dying of diphtheria. The momentary relief was so great that his father was delighted with the idea that he would get well. The doctor knew he would die, but taking advantage of the psychological moment he struck the father for a fee of \$1,000 and got away with it (the usual charge is \$25 for this simple operation). I heard this gentleman talk about the medical profession with tears in his eyes. Great is humbuggery." "Medical fads of the day—Wasserman's test reaction for the detection of specific disease, Salvarsan—and high blood pressure, they have all added their numbers to the ranks of the insane and hurried them into the bughouse." "Seventy-five per cent of all drug addicts were so made by doctors." 4

"Operations for appendicitis are unnecessary." 5

"Medicine is a shapeless collection of incoherent ideas." 6

"I sincerely believe that the unbiased opinion of most medical men of sound mind and long medical experience is that the amount of death and disaster in the world would be less than it now is if all disease were left to itself." 7

"Drugs, with the exception of two, are valueless as cures." 8

"There is not a single disease for which we have an absolute specific." 9

"The single, uncombined, different and confessed poisons in daily use by the dominant school of medicine numbers one hundred and seven." 10

"Half the time the doctors are wrong." 11

"Of all known sciences, none has been more unstable, confused and contradictory in doctrine than medicine." 12

"Surgery as a cure for cancer has been tried in the balance and found wanting. The death rate has increased lamentably of late years." 13

"Nine-tenths of physicians make the best guess of which they are capable and prescribe accordingly." "The fact that a doctor has to make a living out of disease, handicaps his eagerness to diminish and prevent disease in his vicinity." "If 90 per cent of our patients would recover anyhow without any medication or in spite of our improper treatment, are we not quacks to the extent of 90 per cent?"

"Legalized physicians are treating at least 50 per cent of their patients without knowing what is the matter with them." "The unlicensed man would probably not do much worse." "Fifty per cent of diagnoses are wrong." "If we arrive at a correct diagnosis in only 50 per cent are we not quacks to the extent of the other 50 per cent in diagnosing and giving treatment?" "A quack is one who leads his patients to believe he has medical resources which, in fact, he does not possess; who fosters in them all sorts of superstition about drugs, plasters, electricity, etc." 14

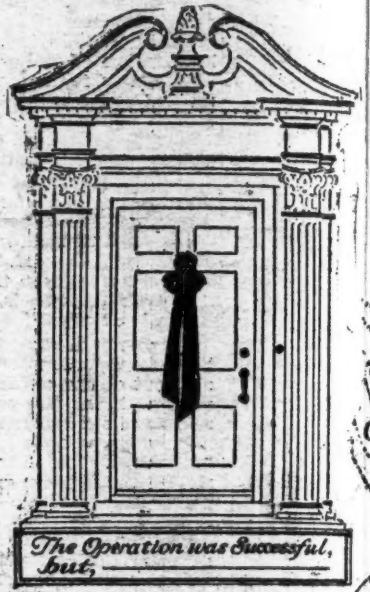
"How much medication really produces any beneficial results, and what percentage of our methods really benefit our patients in the present chaotic state of therapeutics—until we can answer those questions, how can we say that non-medical forms of treatment with which we are unfamiliar do less good, do more harm, are neither beneficial nor harmless as compared with the methods we use." "Ev-

ery educated physician knows that most diseases are not appreciably helped by drugs." "Occasionally a patient comes to me after having gone through the hands of other physicians, some of whom have been of the highest standing, men who would know whether or not a patient is really diseased. In many such cases it has been obvious to me that the patient is sound and well and that these other physicians must have known this." It is only because we conceal from the patient our real intention and deceive him into believing that we have medical resources, which in fact we do not possess, that he takes the medicine at all." "In diagnosis, the private practitioner cannot say 'I don't know' without incurring an economic risk, which he is under very strong pressure to avoid." "If a patient comes to me with something that does not lie within my special line, I do everything that every practitioner could do: make the best guess he can. That is what private practitioners are paid for. That is what the average citizen gets for his money." "Many who hold themselves out as physicians have poor training, have poor knowledge to judge, and are bunglers." "We physicians are like the old-time shoemakers. We don't specialize. When you see a doctor put up a shingle, 'Physician & Surgeon,' you have the truth that he is neither." 14

"When a surgeon has to decide the question of an operation, his task is made harder by the introduction of an irrelevant and most disconcerting factor, viz., the prospective fee. If he decides that the patient needs the operation, that means \$50, \$100, \$1,000 or more for him. If he decides that no operation should be made, there is no fee for him. The patient wants a perfectly unbiased judgment; he is extraordinarily fortunate if he gets it." "The young surgeon is not to be trusted, because his opinion as to whether an operation is advisable or not is biased by the consideration of the fee in the case of operating as against the fee if he does not operate." "The world's famous clinic of Mayo Bros. at Rochester, Minn., employs a business agent who has correspondents in all parts of the country and whose object is to discover approximately the income of every patient visiting that clinic. From the figures thus obtained, the fee can be calculated upon a percentage system. One hears rumors that the gross receipts of the clinic are in the vicinity of \$1,000,000 a year." "There is no good reason to suppose that the physicians at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., had any very extremely scientific endowment to start with." 14

"Hundreds of operations for stasis, resulting in horrible, irremediable pathology, as illustrated by Dr. James T. Case, in the Journal of the American Medical Association, Nov. 16, 1915, a condition that can easily be permanently relieved by simply judicious treatment, if you know how, have been perpetrated by men considered the best surgeons in their communities, to the everlasting regret of the patient. Is it right to legalize such stunts as that?" "If medicine is to remain a profession this competition for money must cease." "There are too many surgical operations performed by men who have not the skill to make the operation of benefit to the patient, with the result that many necessary operations are not done, because so many people have come to distrust all or nearly all surgeons." "We should avoid the scandals of inhuman charges and of indecent exploitation of suffering humanity by the sharks of the profession, and we might well avoid the tragedy by which the impecunious young doctor must select general practice, for which he is ill equipped because he can not afford to devote himself to the pursuit of pure science, for which he was best fitted." "If a patient refuses an operation, he should not be denied any other form of treatment he may desire. There is just about as much justice in a law outlining the definite form of treatment one shall employ for his own person as there was in the old one compelling a certain religious belief for the salvation of the soul." 14

"A patient of mine could eat but little, he failed to improve on diet and usual remedies; he adopted one of the recent cults. In a very short time he was able to eat anything, apparently is perfectly well and is at work." He had been treated by other physicians for the same condition during the past four years with no better results than I obtained." "Any suffering person who has tried out a diagnosis of treatment from regulars with little or no effects, should be at liberty to have other forms of treatment." "In the present ignorant, less than fifty per cent efficient condition of the medical profession, we are in very poor position to assume the right to prohibit anything." "The persistent trend of medical legislation towards the end compulsion, will eventually result in a revolution similar to that which took place against compul-



cory religious belief." "Personally I cannot construct any theory of State medicine in a democracy which does not appear to me to be likely to ruin not only the democracy, but medicine." "So long as medical science is no science at all, but merely a hodge-podge, 50-per-cent efficient, we have no right to assume that because we cannot understand how changes come about in a patient, it is not done and cannot be done." 14

"A patient whom I did not treat, but know very well, had diagnosis by good men in the city of Portland for tuberculosis of the bowel and was sent home to die. He took up with a cult and writes me that he is absolutely well, having gained 30 pounds or more." "The medical profession possesses the one great fault of arrogating to itself all knowledge of therapeutic measures, while as a matter of fact they are floundering in their own quagmire of therapeutic uncertainty and yet denying any virtue whatever in other forms of treatment they have not investigated and are entirely ignorant of." "When people we can do no good are at last relieved of suffering at the hands of irregulars, no one can blame them for adopting them, and to my notion any law that would prevent the sufferer from being permitted to receive such relief would be pernicious and certainly not for the good of humanity." "What a patient wants is results. If the medical doctor cannot give them to him, although he learnedly tell him what is the matter

H VIEWS OF 104 REGULAR M. D.'S

The GOLDEN AGE

The Cartoons on this page are selected from the works of Dr. Herbert Shelton.



follow the medical priests and swallow the American Medical Association dope or they will be branded heretics and be burned at the stake of medical ethics." 25

"A third of a century of actual medical experience teaches me that it is impossible to harmonize materia medica and common sense." "I know from personal experience drugs do not cure disease. They mask symptoms and give temporary relief, but that is all they can do." "Poisonous drugs poison the human system, and weak drugs have no effect upon it." "Few medical physicians have the moral courage to brave the ostracisms of their fellows; so while privately they will send members of their family to a chiropractor or go themselves when sick, publicly they openly condemn them or maintain silence." 26

"In true angina pectoris and typhoid fever, with temperature of 104½ degrees, I got convalescence more rapidly by chiropractic adjustments than I could have obtained by using drugs." "I have by chiropractic adjustments obtained wonderful results in acute and chronic appendicitis, rheumatism, constipation, stomach and kidney trouble, goiter, headache and the pelvic diseases peculiar to women." "If I were confined wholly to one branch of therapeutics, I would choose chiropractic unhesitatingly. I hesitate to state the number of women I have helped to health and the evasion of the surgeon's knife through chiropractic adjustments alone." 27

"There are many chiropractors who in certain kinds of cases, I am convinced, do vastly more good than the most highly educated physician." "I believe that in time chiropractic will be taught in all medical colleges." 28

"If the medical men would adopt chiropractic they would have an unequaled health system in their hands." "I am getting good results through chiropractic adjustments in the largest part of my work, which are cases referred from medical men." 29

"Medicine is not a science." 30

"Fumigation, time-honored as a preventive of communicable diseases, is well nigh useless in accomplishing that result." 31

"A conscientious growing suspicion that medicine is more speculative than exact as a science caused me to abandon the practice." "When one thinks of the tangent the profession of medicine has gone off on with its auto-sero therapy to opsonian indexes and serum ad-nauseams, one really wonders how two doctors of medicine can meet without laughing in each other's face." "I saw my entire family taken away with diphtheria while under the care of medical physicians." "Where death results from medical treatment, no blame ever attaches to the medical doctor, because he has the impregnable wall of medical prestige to hide behind." "I have seen a beautiful girl of eighteen years die with the symptoms of morphine poisoning after having been given as medicine one-eighth grain of morphine sulf." "A young lady whom I know was injured in an automobile accident. Consulting surgeons and specialists passed her along from one to another—because her father was rich—and did her no good. I saw her later—still in her invalid chair—restored to health by a chiropractor." 32

"Ninety-nine out of every hundred medical facts are medical lies, and medical doctrines are for the most part stark, staring nonsense." 33

"An army of victims are rushed to their graves by incompetent pretending doctors." 34

"There is scarcely a sound physiological principle among us." 35

"Medicine is so unsatisfactory to tie to if one is conscientious in trying to deliver aid to nature." 36

"I have had sixteen years' experience in the practice of medicine. I can say that there is no connection whatever between medicine and chiropractic." "Medicine is a great big guess." "After my observations of the last few years, I am led to recommend very highly that people who are not in good health see a chiropractor and take adjustments." 37

"There is no potency in the doctor, his medicine or treatment; but rather in the forces that reside in the patient." "Physicians prescribe cathartics that destroy sensibilities of the nerves." "Narcotics are given by physicians for intestinal indigestion that destroy the sensitive nerves endings of the bowel." "A case of goiter that measured 25 inches in circumference of the neck, in a few weeks of chiropractic adjustments was reduced to 19½ inches." "Medicine has appealed to the strong arm of the law to protect it against irregulars. When the people see and learn by experience that the man on the outside is the who does things, they will break down the medical fences in order to get to hat man." 38

"The American people are opposed to the policy of extending special privileges of State Medicine to any school." 39

"Medicine is a colossal system of self-deception." 40

"There is not a single medicine in all the world which does not carry harm in its molecules." "Medicine is cranky and irrational, more dangerous than dynamite." 41

"There are two drugs which, from the very beginning of history, have had an enormous reputation as stimulants, strengtheners, cures, alcohol and opium, because they have the fatal gift of deadening pain and giving relief to all who suffer." "The relief of pain is the most highly appreciated blessing; consequently, nine-tenths of all soothing syrups and mother's friends contain opium or other narcotics, two-thirds of the consumption cures contain either alcohol or opium to buoy up the pale-faced victims with a delusive sense of improvements." "Most of the colic cures and medicines for summer sickness contain some fairly powerful narcotic." "The large majority of the asthma, hay fever and catarrh cures contain opium or cocaine." "The most popular cough mixtures and the famous cough drops contain traces of opium." "Nearly four-fifths of all the bottles or boxes of patent medicines and others sold over the counter to all comers contain either alcohol or opium." 42

"Our miscalled remedies are absolutely injurious to our patients." 43

"Were there no physicians on the face of the earth, there would be less sickness and less mortality than now prevails." 44

"In spite of allopathic medicines, all the chronic diseases of the last hundred years are with us." "Today we usher a new discovery into the world with the blare of trumpets. Tomorrow, we preach its funeral with a new idea. The public believes what it sees, and when it sees us constantly deserting our own colors it has no faith in the opinions we hold or the remedies we use." "When we drink our own poisons and cut out our own vitals, we will have the right to ask the public to follow us in blind confidence." "We are asking the public to believe in what we do not believe in ourselves. We are asking them to take medicines we will not take, and to submit to operations which we will not permit ourselves." "The people will give you all the medical law that you ask for, but it will only be giving you a little more rope to hang yourself with." "From the time of the first medical law, drugless healing has been going ahead by leaps and bounds." 45

"Ninety-nine per cent of all the cocaine and morphine manufactured in this country is used by persons who have formed the drug habit through physicians' prescriptions." "Those using cocaine, morphine and opium are short-lived, most of them dying within ten years after contracting the habit." "Why should a patient swallow a poison because he is ill, or take which would make a well man sick?" "Already the number of preparations devised by the chemist for the drug treatment of disease exceeds 75,000 different 'remedies.' The array of material from which to select is so great as to constitute a perpetual riddle in medicine." "Non-reliance upon drug therapeutics for the cure of the sick is complete so far as I am concerned, much to my own satisfaction and gain to the patients." 46

"The doctor does more mischief than the malady." 37

"Medicines are instruments of death in physicians' hands." "The public would be infinitely better off without professed drug physicians." 48

"Chemical drugs increase and complicate conditions." 49

"Clinical records show that there is hardly a recognized form of disease that cannot successfully be treated by chiropractic adjustments." 50

"It is impossible to harmonize materia medica and common sense." "Even advanced medical students will fail to comprehend the subject of medicine in its present state of scientific insanity." "The medical profession has suffered in the eyes of the people from the days of Pasteur, 1885, who proposed a serum for the supposed disease of hydrophobia in man." "There has been a rapid growth of serums and vaccines, vivisection and quarantine; there has also been a loss of truthfulness and prestige for the medical profession." 51

"I thoroughly believe that progress in the art of healing—not by any means an exact science—is best conserved by giving people the utmost freedom to choose whom they please to treat them when they are ill." 52

"The greater part of all chronic diseases is created through suppression of acute diseases by drug poisons." "Dr. Osler, in his 'Medicine', in Encyclopaedia Americana, declares the utter uselessness of drug treatments and endorses drugless healing." 53

"We medical men are following the wrong course in our investigations, acting without knowing the why and wherefore

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with him, and an irregular can, just so long those methods of treatments are going to have followers, and rightly, too." "If I were a patient in a predicament, I certainly would want the mode of treatment that offered any prospect of relief or recovery." 14

"When the people see medical men persistently spending millions of dollars of public funds in health boards in attempts to establish a medical oligarchy, it is only natural for them to conclude to thoroughly investigate whether or not doctors give value received for their money." 15

"Thousands of desperate cases of chronic diseases could be easily cured if someone had sense enough to tell the poor victims to quit taking medicine." "There is no known cure for diphtheria. Antitoxin does not cure. Why deny it? It killed my only son. I have known many others." "Any doctor who persuades people into taking no drugs will soon make a reputation of curing chronic diseases." "No one can entirely recover health while taking medicine." "What people need is to quit taking medicine." "If I take medicine for my liver, it is probably doing harm to my stomach and other organs." 16

"All our curative agents are poisons, for they diminish the patient's vitality." "Physicians have hurried thousands to their graves." 17

"Prevailing modes of medical practice are productive of vastly more evil than good." 18

"In consequence of their ignorance or indifference of the possibilities of the Roentgen rays for healing, hundreds of people were disfigured for life or killed by the great number of physicians using these machines, and I regard the sober truth when I aver that not one in ten of the owners could distinguish the difference between a static spark and Halley's Comet, or a Roentgen ray from Bill Ray." 19

"The only use medical students seem to make of books is to obtain by study the knowledge which is recorded in their pages—not to expand the knowledge they have acquired by the study of nature. For that they seem to have little enthusiasm, little curiosity to know." 20

"Errors of diagnosis are due to incorrect instruction in medical colleges and entire lack of adaptation of the doctor to the medical profession." 21

"Medicine vendors know but little of the human organism and know a great deal less of the medicines they impose upon their helpless victims." 22

"Advanced medical knowledge is a term employed to cover ignorance." 23

"Statistics of deaths from hydrophobia show that they have increased in every country where Pasteur Institutes have been widely exploited." 24

"The whole germ proposition is a silly, senseless fable." "The average medical mind is so dwarfed by superstitions that it cannot comprehend a simple law of nature anyhow." "Doctors of today are not allowed to think for themselves—they must

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

A SYMPOSIUM ON MEDICINE

(Continued from page nine)

of the trouble." 54
 "Improper medication is the cause of our chronic sufferers of today." 55

"There is no such thing as a medical science." "Doctors do mighty little—when they don't do harm." 56

"This is an age in which knowledge has been put into the possession of the common people. If we do not keep abreast of the times, civilization will pass by and leave us in an atmosphere of scorn." 57

"There is no reason why the general practitioner should not avail himself of manipulative treatment as is of proved efficacy and success. . . . The profession of medicine has neglected an opportunity, and the public has been the arbiter. . . . I believe the next decade will witness one of two conditions—perhaps both! The osteopathic school will become in reality a college of medicine and surgery, or the regular medical college will include mechano-therapy in its curriculum." 58

"Probably seventy-five per cent of the people who come to us would get well in spite of what we do for them." 59

"The drugless healer is one of the best things that has come into the life of the present." 60

"The senseless, ruthless destruction of the tonsils is becoming each day a greater menace to the public good." "The function of the tonsils is unknown and, therefore, these organs should not be removed." 61

"The medical profession are endeavoring to establish State medicine. State medicine is no more to be tolerated by the people than is State religion." "Our school children are being used as revenue producers by political doctors and political educators." 62

"It is a burning disgrace to our profession that six of Omaha's physicians in a year have been operated on for appendicitis. That they did not prevent it by proper care of themselves is a fine advertisement of their inefficiency." "The New York coroner found in forty-two consecutive cases of appendicitis operations that the appendix had been healthy, sound and normal." 63

"Back of disease lies a cause, and the cause no drug can reach." "We know there is a cause of disease, but we do not work on it." 64

"The ultimate mortality of cancer of the breast is just as bad today as it was thirty-five years ago, if not worse than it was then." 65

"A drug or substance can never be called a healer of disease." "A drug is never a help in disease." 66

"We medical men know little or nothing of the real action of drugs." 67

"Correct diagnosis in many important diseases falls below fifty per cent in recognition; and in some, below twenty-five per cent." 68

"A physician for a number of years, I have spent all my time rebutting testimonies from surgeons, which are mere speculation and do more harm than good." 69

"Up to the present time the great majority of the medical profession have kept blinders on the laity. There now is a widespread and rapidly spreading dread of the blood-poisoning treatment; state after state is abolishing compulsion in this connection." "Don't be afraid of germs. We are getting germ crazy." "The cause of disease is in the poisonous drugs physicians superstitiously give to effect a cure." 70

"As we place more confidence in nature and less in the preparations of the apothecary, mortality diminishes." 71

"Physicians are not in the class that will be permitted to pass final judgment on the practice of the healing art." 72

"The chiropractor uses nothing but his bare hands to relign bones that are misplaced in the spine, thus releasing pressure of harder substances from the nerve trunk to restore normal tension to individual nerve fibers. The applications of such adjustments is practically painless and leaves no ill effect with the patient." 73

"Drugs do cure one disease by producing another." 74

"Regular medicine rails at the 'irregulars' and brands all such 'quacks.' But when disease enters the physician's own home; when the best efforts of which he is capable, fail; when willing colleagues of superior skill and sound judgment can accomplish no more; when the well recognized medical and surgical domain offers no hope—then help from any source, orthodox or heterodox, is acceptable." 75

"The sufferer would be safer without a physician than with one." 76

"A very large proportion of failures in medical treatment is due to wrong diagnoses. Other failures result from remedies continued too long and in too large doses." 77

"No science is so full of fallacies, errors, illusions and lies as the school of medicine." 78

"The art of drug therapeutics is a combination of science, luck and humbug." 79

"The first duty of a physician is to instruct the people in the laws of health and thus prevent disease. The tendency has ever been toward a conspiracy of mystery, humbug and silence." "The rank and file of medicine are like sheep led astray." "Physicians have bitterly opposed every real and scientific help in the art of medicine, filled the world with incurable invalids; disgusted all sensible and thoughtful men by their fallacies and humbug." "I charge that physicians have encouraged superstition and humbug by the germ theory of disease." "The past fifty years have been rife in medical delusions." "Germs are the result, not the cause of disease. They are scavengers; their legitimate work is to clean out the sewers of our bodies. They are beneficial helpers to an important end." 80

"The ignorance of physicians of the effect of drugs is closely related to their lack of knowledge of the effect of poisons in general. Very few physicians are able to recognize a case of poisoning at once." "Doctors prescribe digitalis in every case of heart trouble, although it should be used only at a certain stage of heart disease and at other times it is absolutely dangerous." 81

"We study false facts and false theories." "We have multiplied diseases and increased fatalities." "Dissections daily convince us of our prescription." "The Constitution of this republic should make special provision for medical freedom. To restrict the art of healing to one class will constitute the bastille of medical science. All such laws are un-American and despotic." 82

"I have had about as much success with drugs and medicines as almost any other medical man and I gradually lost confidence in them. I have been led to see that in my medical education I have been educated in the art of healing with the cart before the horse." "Chiropractors are obtaining results that I could not have obtained with medicine or surgery." 83

"Superstition has always been propagated by the doctors." 84

"The son of a medical doctor, I was educated for the same vocation in life. After nine years' experience in medicine, I discovered through medical advice that I had sugar diabetes. A friend advised a course of chiropractic adjustments which fully restored me to health again, without any return of the trouble since, and that is nearly seven years ago." 85

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The Glorious Second Of July

(Continued from page seven)

on all exportations to Quebec, Nova Scotia, The Island of St. John's, Newfoundland, Georgia (with the exception of the Parish of St. John's which had then joined the federation of colonies).

The first authorization of units for the Continental Army was made the day before Washington was elected commander-in-chief. A resolution was adopted calling for the immediate raising of six companies of expert "riflemen" in Pennsylvania, two in Maryland and two in Virginia, and their immediate dispatch as light infantry to the army near Boston.

Each company consisted of a captain, three lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, a drummer or trumpeter and sixty-eight privates. The pay of a captain was set at \$20 a month and the salaries scaled down to \$6.67 for a private.

Two days later Congress proceeded to get down to the organization of an army in earnest when consideration was given a committee resolution to appoint two major generals, eight brigadiers, an adjutant general

ABANDONMENT OF FARMS STUDIED

New Jersey Rural Youth Drawn To Cities By High Wages

TRENTON, N. J.—Movement of farm youths to cities, lack of agricultural equipment, high mortgages, poor roads and the inexperience of farmers have been the principal causes of the total or partial abandonment of 300 Hunterdon County farms covering a total area of 24,000 acres, the State Department of Agriculture reports.

Hunterdon County, dominantly devoted to farming, 40 years ago was the state's leading agricultural county. It was stated: Since then its acreage of improved land has decreased 70,000 acres and its population has dropped from 38,570 to 34,728.

To ascertain the reasons for the county's agricultural decline in the abandonment of many of its farms, the Department of Agriculture last summer made a survey of the county's idle farms. The findings have been analyzed and will shortly be published as a bulletin of the Department.

Two hundred and thirty farms with a total acreage of 16,321 were found by the Department of Agriculture to be completely abandoned. Eighty-five per cent of them had been idle for 10 years or less; they had been abandoned during years of prosperity when high urban wages, comparatively easier work and less responsibility were luring people from farms to cities. Ninety per cent of the soil on these farms is suited to agriculture.

In addition to the completely abandoned farms, 32 farms were found which were less than one-fifth tilled. These farms have a total acreage of 3,164 acres. In the past as much as 56 per cent of this land was cultivated, but in 1931 only 12 per cent was being cultivated and the average cultivated acreage per farm was 12.4 acres. Most of the heads of families living on these farms were "part-time" farmers and worked in nearby cities and villages.

SEED LOANS 60 PER CENT PAID

Repayments of Federal loans made to farmers last year reached, on June 24, just 60 per cent of the amount loaned, according to a tabulation made public by the Farmers Seed Loan Office, Department of Agriculture.

The following additional information was provided:

The repayments have reached \$29,958,004 out of a total of about \$47,000,000 loaned. Collections during the week ended June 24 were \$57,025, by far the greater part coming into the Memphis regional office which handles loans in the South.

The repayments in this area are ascribed to the fact that some early crops are being marketed, making funds available to settle indebtedness. Larger collections in more northerly areas are expected as harvests progress northward.

Texas leads in percentage of loans repaid, collections for that state having reached 75.1 per cent of the amount loaned. Arkansas, with 73.6 per cent, is second; Louisiana, third, with 72.9 per cent; South Carolina fourth, with 71.6 per cent; and Georgia fifth, 70.1 per cent.

Little progress has yet been made in collections in states hard hit by drought last year. Wyoming, for instance, has repaid only 4.4 per cent of the loans; Montana, 7.3 per cent; North Dakota, 8.1 per cent; and South Dakota, 16.7 per cent. Prospects for good crops in that region this year are expected to result in considerable payments at harvest time.

Included in the amount stated as collections is \$12,125,671 represented by warehouse receipts covering farm products stored and given as security for loans. The loans are settled when the commodities (largely cotton, are sold.

JOIN NOW



ACT TODAY

Politicians And So Called Farm Leaders Put Out Bunk

By E. S. Hand of Tama, Ia., Member of U.F.F.A.

As there are so many farmers that do not understand the bunk and false propaganda put out by politicians and so called farm leaders, I am giving some facts and figures by Senator Brookhart in Congressional Record, June 22, page 14146.

"I go to the platform, published in the New York Times, and I do not doubt its correctness. The plank is as follows:

"Farm distress in America has its root in the enormous expansion of agricultural production during the war, the deflation of 1919-20, and the dislocation of markets after the war.

"Mr. President, I want to take up that statement and show how completely incompetent or ignorant the writers of this platform were. There was, in the first place, no enormous expansion of agricultural production during the war. There was some expansion, but it was not enormous. It was scarcely more than the increase of population.

"Next it refers to the deflation of 1919. There was no deflation in 1919. In 1919 there was continued inflation, and in most of 1920 there was continued inflation. The deflation started only late in 1920. The Federal Reserve Board deflation meeting was held on May 18, 1920, but a part of its proceedings were sealed up in secrecy and passed over to the fall of the year, until October.

"I desire to present some of the facts to show what this agricultural increase in production was. I think it is important that we have a picture in the Record, so that we can reason correctly upon this proposition. Most of the conclusions I find are wild and far afield from the actual facts themselves.

"First, I will take wheat. In 1913 the total wheat production in the United States was 763,000,000 bushels. I leave off odd thousands. In 1914 the total wheat production and this all occurred before the war began—was 891,000,000 bushels. That is almost 900,000,000 bushels. During the war it increased, in 1915 to 1,025,000,000 bushels. Then it dropped back in 1916 to 636,000,000 bushels, considerably lower than it was before the war began, and in 1918 it was still 636,000,000 bushels. In 1918 it rose to 921,000,000 bushels.

"Nobody can say, as the Republican platform said, that that was an enormous expansion of wheat production. On the whole, it was a slight decline, when we figure the two smaller years.

"Mr. President, next we will take corn. I am quoting this from the Agricultural Year Book of 1932. In 1912 the production of corn was 3,124,000,000 bushels. I

Bordeaux mixture is recommended by the Agricultural Department as the best formula for removing apple scab. It consists of a mixture of 4 pounds of bluestone (copper sulphate) and 4 pounds of quicklime with each 50 gallons of water. To make a single barrel (50 gallons), dissolve the bluestone in 25 gallons of water, add in a separate barrel slake and quicklime and dilute it to 25 gallons. Then pour the contents of the two barrels simultaneously through a strainer into the spray tank, and spray infected trees and apples. This mixture is equally good for apple blight.

Making money in the stock market arouses great indignation, until people learn how to do it themselves.

want that figure in to show that the production of corn was greater in 1912, before the war began, than in any year since. In 1913 it was 2,446,000,000, and in 1914 it was 2,672,000,000.

"During the war it rose, in 1915 to 2,994,000,000, still below 1912; in 1916 it was 2,566,000,000, below 1912; and in 1918 it was 2,502,000,000.

"Therefore, Mr. President, the production of the greatest of the agricultural crops, corn, did not, as this Republican platform says, enormously expand. In fact, averaging the whole thing during the war, it declined. Then in 1930 it was reduced down to \$2,060,000,000 and in 1931 it increased to \$2,556,000,000.

"I believe I did not give the wheat figures for 1930 and 1931. To complete the figures I want to give those. Wheat production in 1930 was 858,000,000 bushels and in 1931 it was 892,000,000 bushels.

"Mr. President, next I will take cotton. In 1913 the total cotton production was 14,156,000 bales. In 1914 it was 16,135,000 bales. During the war period in 1915 it was only 11,000,000 bales; in 1917 11,000,000 bales; and in 1918, only 12,000,000 bales. So instead of cotton enormously increasing during the war it considerably declined in production. To complete that picture, in 1930 the production of cotton was 13,932,000 bales and in 1931 it increased to 16,918,000 bales.

"Mr. President, bear in mind that these increases, where they show in any agricultural production, are far less than the increase in population of the United States. There has been at no time, not even during the war, an increase in agricultural production that would keep pace or any more than keep pace with the increase in population of the country.

"Now let us take cattle. In 1913 there was 55,833,000 head of cattle on all farms and in 1914 there were 58,737,000. During the war they increased in 1915 to 62,000,000, in 1916 to 66,000,000, in 1917 to 69,000,000, and in 1918 to 71,000,000. There was a substantial increase in the number of cattle but not much more than the increase in population might warrant. In 1930 they dropped back to 59,730,000 and in 1931 to 60,915,000.

"Mr. President, I want to em-

Pennsylvania Farm Crop Value Drops

HARRISBURG, Pa.—While the value of the principal farm crops in Pennsylvania produced in 1931 fell off 25 per cent from the corresponding values for 1930, some counties suffered as little as 10 per cent decrease while others totaled more than 40 per cent, according to the Bureau of Statistics and Information of the State Department of Agriculture.

The total value of these crops was estimated at \$116,283,000 in 1931 compared to \$156,121,000 for 1930.

phasize at every step the fallacy of this claim of enormous expansion in agricultural production in the United States either during the war or since the war.

"Next we will take hogs. In 1913 the total number of hogs on the farms was 54,000,000; in 1914, 51,000,000; in 1915, during the war, it increased to 57,000,000; in 1916 to 59,000,000; in 1917 dropped back to 56,000,000; and in 1918 increased to 61,000,000. In 1930 they dropped back to 55,301,000 and in 1931 to 54,374,000, almost back to the 1913 basis.

"Mr. President, I have reviewed the principal staple farm products of the country. There are many minor products, of course, but the figures do not run much different from the staple products. I shall not burden the Record by putting in all the details, but these are all of very great importance.

"Let us now again read the Republican platform:

"Farm distress in America has its root in enormous expansion of agricultural production during the war, the deflation of 1919-20, and the dislocation of markets after the war.

"The first trouble with the makers of the Republican platform is that they had some Wall Streeter making the platform who knew nothing about the agricultural problem. I think that I know his name as Ogden Mills. When he came before the Committee on Banking and Currency, he gave them a picture very much like this platform. I told him then that he ought to go to night school and learn something about the agricultural problem."

Every farmer should read the whole speech, as I think the Senator is giving the true facts as to the G. O. P. platform and the fallacy of overproduction.

We have never had no such animal, but we have had underconsumption and have plenty cold and hungry at present.

STYLES, GRADES OF CANNED CORN

Distinctive Packs Used In Various States By Cannery

Some states are known for distinctive packs of canned sweet corn; says V. F. Bonney, of the Federal Food and Drug Administration. "Maine style" sweet corn is prepared by crushing the grains to a creamy consistency. Such corn, packed outside Maine, is called "cream-style corn." Maryland style" corn is prepared by cutting the kernels from the cob so as to leave them substantially whole. Such corn packed outside Maryland is called "whole grain" or "whole kernel."

Certain varieties of sweet corn make such excellent packs that canners use the varietal name on the label. Some of the most popular of these varieties are Country Gentleman, Golden Bantam, Golden Giant, Improved Golden Bantam, Bantam Evergreen and Charlevoix.

Some packers print on their labels the official grades established by the United States Department of Agriculture. Grade A (popularly known as Fancy) is the best quality, very young, tender corn, of bright color, with superior flavor, and practically free from defects.

Grade B (frequently called Extra Standard) possesses the desirable characteristics of color, tenderness, flavor, and freedom from defects to a lesser, but reasonable degree.

Grade C (Standard, so called) is corn in which the color may be dull, the flavor only fair, the kernels rather "doughy" and the presence of husk, cob, or silky distinctly noticeable. Off-grade (or substandard), of course, is still lower in desirability.

"Field or 'horse' corn is sometimes canned," says Mr. Bonney. "Since field corn does not have the superior eating qualities of sweet corn, the pure food law requires that the label plainly declares the product to be field corn when such is the case. If starch is added to cream-style corn, it must be declared. Starch is never used in large quantities, however."

It is fine to see the boys digging in the garden, but usually it is only for worms to go fishing with.

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Declaration Of Independence 1776-1932

From Plain Talk Magazine
(By Permission)

"When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of Abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object evinces a design to reduce them under Absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world."

By PHILLIP LEE EUBANK

The foregoing preamble to the world's most famous document is known to every schoolboy and girl in the United States. Written by Thomas Jefferson, first signed by John Hancock and then by every delegate to the Continental Congress, it gave birth to the greatest of all nations.

Sounds like some ardent "Red" making a present day appeal, doesn't it? Yet "Special Privilege" controlled the puppet King of Great Britain in 1776, just as it controls the puppet Governments of the world today. To continue the Declaration in part, with such Facts as are applicable in 1932, substitute Special Privilege in all references to He, referring to the King:

"He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained, and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend them. He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

"He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers. He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices. He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

"He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; for cutting off our trade with all parts of the world; for imposing taxes on us without our consent; for abolishing our most valuable laws and altering fundamentally the forms of our government, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

"He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

"In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. We have warned them from time to time of attempts to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us.

"We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjoined them by the ties of our common

kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They have been deaf to the voice of justice and sagacity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

"And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

Have the people of today suffered sufficiently at the hands of Special Privilege, that they are willing to "pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor," in order to procure "Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness?"

The framers of this Declaration know that the masses never act, they only react, as evidenced by the statement: "Experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while the evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing forms to which they are accustomed."

In all instances, the more enlightened and courageous must assume leadership, and take most of the risk. Such leaders not only risk their life, liberty, and fortune to the enemy, but also risk being crucified by those who would benefit most by the reform sought. The fate of John the Baptist, Jesus of Nazareth, Joan of Arc, and thousands of others who risked their all for the common good, attest the savagery of the "Witch burners." Such is the fate of Leaders.

There has been a great wall for leadership in recent years, but the American mind must realize it has been following the false priests and prophets in a "New Era" of graft, greed, and dishonesty, unequalled in history. Other leaders of the same brand cannot change conditions.

Beneficent leadership will emerge when the people have suffered sufficiently for their error in deviating with false doctrines, and desire a return to Truth, Principle, and Honesty, in Government, business, and human relations.

The Glorious Second Of July

(Continued from page Ten)

foreign potentate, was passed.

A number of bills and resolutions which had been introduced were given to the committee of the whole, headed by Benjamin Harrison, in exactly the same way that every liquor bill introduced in Congress is given to the Judiciary committee to report a workable bill from the entire mess.

On June 7, 1776, all of these bills were referred to the committee of the whole which voted to consider them the following morning at ten o'clock. On June 8th debate ensued which carried over until Monday, the 10th. On that day the committee reported out the following resolutions:

"Resolved, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown; and that all political connexion between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

This being such an important, and in some quarters radical step, action on the resolution was postponed for three weeks, or until July 1st.

Thomas Jefferson was chairman of the sub-committee appointed to draw up the declaration of the reasons for their move. It was the sense of the Congress that, in view of the utter gravity and importance of the move, it was only "common decency" to tell King George the reason why.

On July 1st a resolution, passed June 28th by the Maryland legislature, was read to the Continental Congress:

"Resolved, unanimously, that the Instructions given by the Convention December last, (and reviewed by the Convention in May), to the Deputies of this Colony in Congress, be recalled, and the Restrictions therein contained, removed; and that the Deputies of this Colony, attending in Congress, or the Majority of them or any three or more of them, be authorized and empowered to concur with the other United Colonies or a majority of them, in declaring the United Colonies free and independent states; in making further Alliances, and in adopting such other Measures as shall be adjudged necessary for securing the Liberties of America; and this Colony will hold itself bound, by the Resolution of the Majority of the United Colonies in the Premises; provided, the sole and exclusive right to regulate the internal

Government and Police of this Colony be reserved to the people thereof."

On July 2d the committee resolution of June 8th was adopted and by act of the Continental Congress the thirteen American Colonies separated themselves from the British Empire, never to be returned to royal rule. The memorial to King George, setting forth their reasons, was made the order of the day for Thursday July 4th.

When Congress met on the day which we now celebrate with fireworks, baseball, double-headers parades and oratory, the first thing they did was to formally ask the Colony of Pennsylvania to send a supply of flint-locks to their New York neighbors. The second thing they did was to request the authorities of Maryland and Delaware, to send some more militia to Philadelphia in a hurry.

A hush must have fallen over the assemblage and galleries as President Hancock called for the "order of the day". Thereupon Benjamin Harrison arose and changed places with Mr. Hancock, taking his place at the speaker's table as chairman of the "committee of the whole on the state of America," into which the Continental Congress had resolved itself.

The document which we know as the Declaration of Independence was then read and unanimously favorable, report was ordered thereon. The committee then dissolved itself and the body once more became the Continental Congress, with John Hancock in the chair.

A vote was taken and the Declaration of Independence adopted without an insurgent's dissenting vote. It was ordered engrossed by the clerk and then signed by every member of the Congress, beginning with President Hancock in that famous large bold hand, although it was late in August before this Act of July 2d had been signed by all members of the Congress.

COMING!

Next Week

"FAKE EPIDEMICS"

The "Big Business" methods of the American Medical Association are not confined to underhanded attempts to crush the drugless healing arts and leave many sufferers with no way to get well, but are applied to news hoaxes in an effort to get further business, Plain Talk magazine for August declares in an installment of its medical expose series entitled "Fake Epidemics." This most interesting and revealing article will be reprinted by permission in next week's FREE PRESS.

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SMALLPOX CAUSED BY VACCINATION

England, in the year 1871, was well-vaccinated, having been under a compulsory vaccination law for eighteen years.

In that year, with a population of 22,788,466, she lost 23,062 with smallpox, making the death rate 1,012 per million living.

Boston, before vaccination, in her worst epidemic, had a death rate of 28 per million.

England, well-vaccinated in her worst epidemic, had a death rate of 1,012 per million.

The Philippine Islands, population 9,000,000, had 21,772,420 vaccinations in the fifteen years ending 1817, and immediately had the worst smallpox epidemic known to history. In 1918, 1919, 1920 there were 163,044 cases and 71,170 deaths, 44 per cent of cases died. The death rate per million living for the entire epidemic was 7,907. Notice, totally unvaccinated Boston had a death rate per million living of 28.

If these two comparisons teach anything they teach us that vaccination causes smallpox.

Vaccination and insanitary conditions may be regarded as the sole causes. And as it is an extremely insanitary thing to insert into the circulation of a person pus from a sore on the belly of a sick calf (plain language for vaccination), lack of sanitation is the sole cause of smallpox.

BRITISH DOCTOR'S VIEWS

Medical men are beginning at length to think seriously upon the subject of vaccination. There are of course the "die-hards"—usually those who have a financial interest in vaccination and are unconsciously biased in its favour. But there are others who find it impossible to close their eyes to the facts, and who occasionally express their views in the medical press with frankness.

In a recent issue of the British Medical Journal, Dr. H. Haldin-Davis writes, pointing the economy that could be effected if this useless practice were modified or restricted. His letter is worth our notice.

"A considerable sum might be saved by reducing the expenditure on vaccination against smallpox. Not for one moment do I doubt the efficacy of Jennerian vaccination against this disease, but the law enforcing compulsory vaccination has been almost a dead letter for many years, and very few up to the present are a penny the worse. There is indeed plenty of smallpox in this country, but it is of the mildest possible variety. We have been told that our endemic smallpox may at any time alter its character and become virulent, but so far, although rife for a number of years this has not happened. . . . It is a waste of public money to provide vaccination for all and sundry."

Dr. H. Haldin-Davis thinks that, if vaccination by public vaccinators were confined to contracts with a case of virulent type and members of the public services likely to be sent abroad, the amount of money expended by the State could be reduced to less than one-tenth! It would also have the result of saving the lives of the numerous infants who die annually as a result of vaccination.

The Virtues Of Mate Tea

Mate, exported chiefly by Paraguay and Brazil, comes in wrappers of raw skin. It is often claimed that mate counteracts the formation of uric acid, so that gout and rheumatism are said to be rare in the mate countries, in spite of the large quantities of meat eaten by their population.

KNOWS HIS COINS

A Scotchman called up a doctor in great agitation.

"Come at once!" he said. "My wee child has swallowed a saxe-pence!"

"How old is it?" asked the doctor.

"1894," replied the canny Scot.

NOT A SINGLE MARK

Patient—Can this operation be performed with safety?

Doctor—I've done a hundred of them—and just look at me!



The Cause Of Disease

By Dr. J. Douglas Thompson

Millions of people today are ailing throughout the world. They little realize that wrong diet and food combination and the improper control of their mentalities are causing for them a tremendous amount of distress that is upsetting their entire lives and making them victims of the "grim reaper."

(Continued from last week)

of the various organs and tissues, causing them to merely perform a small part of their actual normal duties. The blood is thicker than it should be, having risen several points in its specific gravity. There is no question in my mind, after twenty-two years of study and teaching, and the practice of my profession as diet specialist and diagnostician, that this condition is brought through improper eating . . . wrong food combinations . . . and a lack of the proper mental attitude.

How Mind Affects Body

The secondary causes of disease are those which come from the mind. Take for instance that of anger. It is unquestionably the greatest user of nervous energy, and it therefore follows in consequence to say that the control of one's temper is very necessary for longevity. Anger is especially detrimental to the body if one becomes angry just before eating or during the process of a meal, or even within two hours after the meal has been eaten. For it takes this amount of time for the food to leave the stomach on its journey through that twenty-eight foot subway called the intestines. Another great contributing factor to disease is that of fear. It is next to the greatest user of nervous energy because this also interferes with digestion. It should be the habit with people who are afraid of various things, to acquire the likeability of these same objects. Poise should be their constant aim and desire. Another contributing factor to disease is worry. It also consumes a tremendous amount of nervous energy, and has unquestionably sent more people to an early grave than any other condition. Not only does it destroy the mind but also the body. Worry has

Sweets For Diabetics

The inability of diabetic patients to retain carbohydrates—especially sugar—in their bodies makes sweetening a serious problem in such cases.

There are, however, some sweet products which diabetics can use. Principal among these is "Bro-Sak," a highly perfected monogamma carbohydrate cereal sugar. It is the most perfect sugar thus far produced and being already inverted it is promptly absorbed by the intestinal tract without digestive action, and changed into heat energy with very little loss of oxygen and at the same time enables the system to perfectly burn up and convert all fats and proteins.

That Spring Tonic

Any season of the year is appropriate for an internal housecleaning. If you forgot to take a spring tonic some weeks ago, you need not wait until next year. The warmer months of the year are naturally suitable, because of the body's increased thirst.

Juices obtained from natural fruits—cherry, blueberry, currant and others—are splendid blood purifiers and can be taken in the natural state, or diluted with water and sweetened with honey. However, it is important that these juices should not be subjected to a heating process which would lessen their value.

Many of the prisons in this country are claimed to be schools of crime, and they certainly turn out graduates who are entitled to degrees as Doctor of Banditry, Master of Bootlegging, etc.

Youth used to seek the path to glory, but the path to the ice cream place seems more popular now.

sent more people to the insane asylum and feeble-minded institutions, and has filled our jails and prisons so full that we cannot possibly build them fast enough to accommodate the many thousands who must be placed in them.

No one can face a new day with vim, pep, and with a desire to achieve something new and better . . . to become more successful in life . . . if they constantly permit themselves to worry over matters whether large or small. The fourth greatest mental factor is that of jealousy. Jealousy is a pernicious state which many thousands suffer from at the present time. People do things when afflicted with a fit of jealousy that they would never do at any other time . . . look, for instance, at the number of murders committed . . . practically all of them are due to jealousy. Cultivate a disposition which will be even and smooth at all times. Like people for the good that you see in them, but don't envy people or be jealous of them.

There are various other things that wear on the nervous system during the course of the day's activity, such as shopping, overwork, lack of sleep, and standing on one's feet for a long period of time. To overcome these conditions, one must first start "eating his way to health" . . . and then use a reasonable quantity of exercises regularly every morning on arising.—Nature's Path Magazine.

Some News That Should Stir Wrath Of Every Human Being

We want to call the attention of our readers to a bit of news that should stir the wrath of every human being in America who is outside of a lunatic asylum. Here it is: "The Illinois Legislature has adopted a law making it compulsory to instill into each eye of a newborn child, within an hour after birth, a solution of silver nitrate or other prophylactic approved by the State Department of Health." Says Humanity: "So the medical doctors are preparing to grab the babies even before they are laid in the cradle, and start the process of crippling them for life! In the name of common sense, won't someone tell us what a newborn babe needs with anything in its eyes, save what nature put there? Doesn't mother nature know what a baby needs in its eyes?"

"Already a large proportion of American children are wearing glasses, due partly to the greed of doctors, eye-specialists and spectacle manufacturers, but more largely to the wrong habits of living, wrong diet, and to the ignorance and poverty of their parents. Now the 'health' racketeers styling themselves 'doctors,' propose to enlarge their field of operations by attacking the innocent and helpless babe as soon as it reaches the outside world. 'If parents object to having some dangerous drug concoction squirted into their babies' eyes, they will be fined or imprisoned—and all this happens in the great state that produced Abraham Lin-

coln! The Real Americans who are living in Illinois should organize a League for the Restoration of Human Rights."

Lethargy Follows Appendix Removal

You mention appendicitis. I had my appendix cut out. I know about a dozen other people who had theirs cut out. We have all one curious result of that operation—lethargy. I have never had the zip and go I had before that operation, and nobody I know who has undergone appendectomy is as "full of beans" as before. So that "useless duct," as the doctors call it, must be related in some way to energy and driving force. I know one man who cannot walk two miles without fatigue ever since his appendix was removed.—Oswald Cunningham.

Relief For Sore Throat

Hoarseness and that "frog-in-your-throat" feeling can be quickly relieved by the following mixture. Take equal parts of honey, glycerine and lemon juice, one teaspoonful every half hour. It does the trick, tastes well and can also be used for children's coughs.

HEALTH

Is an investment, not an expense, which earns rich dividends. Sickness is always an expense, which brings in no returns.

NOTICE!

C. C. AITKEN, M. D., of Des Moines, Iowa, announces:

I have leased the BAKER HOSPITAL, at Muscatine, Iowa, and will conduct the hospital in keeping with high medical standards and SPECIALIZE in the treatment of

Cancer, Hemorrhoids (Piles), Hernia, All Chronic Diseases, Diseases of Blood, Skin, and Stomach Ulcers.

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Visitors are welcome at any time during regular visiting hours: 10:00 to 12:00 o'clock A. M. and 2:00 to 4:00 o'clock P. M. each week day and Sunday. I invite you to investigate the record of cures by the method and system of treatment known as the

FAMOUS BAKER CANCER FORMULA and TREATMENTS

WHICH CAN ONLY BE SECURED AT THE BAKER HOSPITAL. NO OTHER HOSPITAL IN IOWA, HAS THE FORMULA OR RIGHT TO THESE TREATMENTS AS I HAVE BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS PROCURED THIS EXCLUSIVE RIGHT.

The Baker Hospital, under my management, is open to the general public for care and treatment and I cordially invite the co-operation of practicing physicians.

C. C. AITKEN, M. D.,
Lessee of Baker Hospital

ALPHONSO GAY IN EXILE IN FRANCE

**Former Spanish King Not
Worrying About His
Lost Wealth**

Without a job and without a country, Alphonso XIII, exiled king of Spain, wanders about Europe in merry manner, sight-seeing and enjoying life as a private gentleman, seemingly untroubled of the vast wealth left behind him. At present the royal family occupies one floor of an inexpensive hotel in Fontainebleau, France.

There have been vigorous denials to the charges of Spanish republicans that Alphonso and his queen carried large sums out of Spain and that Alphonso had used his kingship to engage in vast speculative enterprises.

While it is true that he probably had many millions of pesetas invested, it is said they are mostly in Spanish enterprises and utilities, as an encouragement of Spanish and foreign capitals to invest in Spain.

Alphonso's liquid fortune has been variously estimated as between two and five million dollars, small in comparison to his riches as king.

Of real property, on which the king and his exiled family might live at present, much of the income is believed to come from holdings in British and American concerns. The queen, mother, Marie Christina, had a thought to the future and is said to have prepared for possible exile and invested ample sums abroad.

Real property owned by Alphonso which would hardly fall under the republican pillaging is the palace at Santander, gift of the people, and the palace at San Sebastian.

EDISON PROTEGES WINNING HONORS

**Two Scholars Justifying
Faith Of Inventor
By Attainments**

The faith which the late Thomas A. Edison placed in Wilbur B. Huston, of Seattle, Wash., and Arthur O. Williams, of Providence, R. I., winners of two of the inventor's "bright boy" contests, so far has been justified.

Huston, the winner of the first Edison scholarship, has finished his third year at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He went to the institute with a large order to fill, but his burden was made lighter by his natural ability to make friends. His classmates soon looked upon him only as one of their number instead of as a young man marked as a genius.

For three years Huston has had a place on the annual list of students of high scholastic standing. He also has given much time to undergraduate activities.

This year he was elected general manager of the Tech Engineering News, the student journal of engineering and scientific progress. He also held a high place in the council of the student government.

Arthur O. Williams, another Edison protege, has finished his second year at the Massachusetts school and he, too, has maintained a high scholastic standing with a ranking on the honor roll of his class.

Reformed Escaped Convict Pardoned For Surrendering

An escaped convict who returned voluntarily to Sing Sing Prison after 20 years of liberty has been freed by Governor Roosevelt, of New York. He is Walter Bannigan, who surrendered "because my conscious troubled me."

Bannigan learned the printer's trade and later served with Canadian forces in the World war. Several years ago he began attending meetings at a mission in New York City and won the friendship of George L. Bolton, mission leader, who persuaded

Presidential Nominee, His Secretary, And Committee Chairman



(Acme Photo.)
Louis M. H. How (left), secretary to Gov. Roosevelt; Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, Democratic presidential nominee, and James A. Farley, manager of governor's pre-convention campaign and now chairman of Democratic national committee, in room at Congress hotel, Chicago, on Sunday, July 3.

DEATH OF JUDGE SAVES MURDERER

**Killer In Prison For 24
Years Can Never
Be Sentenced**

As far as the state of New Jersey is concerned, Archie Herron, 73, probably is the only person who will ever escape the electric chair because a judge died before sentence could be passed.

Herron, who lived in Metuchen, N. J., in 1908 shot and killed the Rev. Samuel B. D. Pickett, a retired minister, who as police recorder had sent Herron to jail for disorderly conduct. Several stays of execution and reprieves prolonged the carrying out of sentence, and after an inquiry into Herron's mental condition Justice James J. Bergen, who passed the original sentence, ordered the execution stayed, June 2, 1909, until "further orders."

No further orders were issued. Efforts to obtain Herron's freedom failed, as did an attempt to have him sent to a sanatorium. Judge Bergen died in 1923.

The law, which the legislators are now endeavoring to change, provides that the sentencing judge must sentence a man whose execution has been stayed. As there was no judge alive who could legally sentence Herron, he became a "lifer," but technically is a prisoner awaiting execution, which can never be carried out, for the proposed law is not retroactive.

him to surrender.

Governor Roosevelt explained that he has pardoned Bannigan because the former convict has reformed and is now an honest citizen. Bannigan is married and lives in New York City.

What's In A Name?

The son of a Rome, Ga., colored family has been named Hoover Depression Clarke.

Lieut. Bob Fogg will brave the Atlantic's fog in an attempt to chart a round-trip commercial air route to Europe.

The house physician of one of Chicago's larger hotels is Dr. Payne.

Add marriages: Mr. Bacheller—Miss Wedlock at Aitkin, Minn.

Slay's Barber Shop is located at Iowa City, Ia.

A Mr. Kaiser advertises in a Washington paper for six World war veterans to sell merchandise for him.

HOME OWNERS IN U. S. ON INCREASE

**Figures Show That Half
Of Families Own
Their Homes**

In the United States 50 out of every 100 families own their own homes, according to estimates of the housing division of the Department of Commerce.

In the federal census of 1920 the figure was 46 per cent of the families of the country owning their own homes. Urban home ownership, in the last ten years, shows an increase which more than balances the decrease in ownership of farm homes.

Comparison of figures in this country with those in Great Britain reveal that there are but 2,000,000 families in Great Britain owning their own homes, with the total number of families being about 10,000,000, constituting but 20 per cent, as compared with more than 50 per cent in the United States.

SALT LAKE WILL BE "UNSALTED"

**Utah Engineers Plan To
Dike Off Sections
Of Water**

The Great Salt Lake being so salty that its waters are unfit for water power development, residents of the lakeshore region are working out plans to "unsalt" the lake and develop its latent power.

A committee of leading Utah engineers has been appointed to study the feasibility of constructing a series of dikes which would cut off about 133 square miles of water. The plan, if successful, would be extended later to include 500 square miles, or a little less than a third of the lake.

The first proposed fresh water unit would be formed by building two dikes, one five miles long and the other two miles long. Into this corner of the lake the waters of the Jordan River and several minor streams empty.

These waters would form a fresh water bay covering 133 square miles and would make available the power developing possibilities of these streams.

The second unit would be isolated from the salt water by constructing a dike two miles long and another six miles long. Into this body of water the Bear and Weber Rivers empty. Tentative estimates of the cost of the first unit of the project have been set at a million dollars.

A large part of the bonds of matrimony now seem to come in the class of unsecured mortgages.

It is said America should blush for its crimes, and anyway the girls are coloring up quite well.

BYRD PLANS TO CARRY TRACTORS

**Explorer Believes They
Will Be Valuable
In Antarctic**

When Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's second polar expedition heads into the Antarctic wastes next winter it will carry tractors to cover some of the vast stretches of barren unexplored land and for use in the establishment of bases in the shadow of the South Pole.

Conditions permitting Byrd expects to clear from the port at Boston in the autumn on a voyage that will keep him from civilization the greater part of two years.

Although the expedition will be smaller than the first, 150 dogs, a larger number than that taken before, will be carried, in addition to two planes and several tractors. One ship, the Bear, built in the seventies, and used for years by the coast guard, will be taken instead of two, as in the first trip. It is being fitted in Oakland, Cal., and is expected to arrive in Boston, July 1.

Lincoln Ellsworth, polar explorer, also plans an expedition to the region about the same time. Although the two groups may meet at the bottom of the world, there will be no competition between them. Their objectives, Byrd says, are for the most part dissimilar.

The object of the Byrd trip is to study more closely the territory Marie Byrdland, named for Mrs. Byrd, which was discovered on the previous trip to the Antarctic. In addition, the party will try to elaborate on scientific data gained previously.

CORSICAN "ROBIN HOOD" ON TRIAL

**Last Of Romantic Honor
Bandits Awaiting
Fate In Court**

The fate of the picturesque and romantic honor bandits of Corsica is swinging in the balance as a court ponders the case of the last of the Robin Hoods, known as Jean Simon Ettori, who ranged the island brush for 27 years and who gave himself up to the authorities in their campaign to cleanse the island.

All of Corsica is divided over the question of Ettori, which they say is one of honor, involving the right of native Corsicans to pursue their feuds and live the free and adventurous life of honor banditry, according to the code in which personal honor with a dash of kindness and gallantry flavors their ways.

Corsicans agree that such murderous, brawling, and ungentlemanly bandits as Caviglioli, Spada, and Bartoli are good riddance, and the untimely ends which they all met were well merited.

But the genuine type of honor bandit, such as Ettori, it is contended, should not perish from the island domain where he is known so well.

Ettori says he committed only one crime, and that 27 years ago, which was demanded on the honor of his family. Being thus outlawed, Ettori accepted the life of beautiful and primitive hillside and for 27 years carried on in the true Robin Hood style described in books.

One trouble with the American people, is that instead of considering ways and means, they have looked at economy as an example of mean ways.

People are told not to carry all their eggs in one basket, but back in 1929 they put them all into their pants' pocket, with the results that could naturally be expected.

A number of distinguished citizens are running for president, but most of us would run as fast as we could to get away from that job.

Weekly Story

THE FIGHTER

By Georgia Sand

"What can you say in his favor?" demanded Mr. Block, the head of the house.

"Well, Tony's awfully good," his wife, Sara, replied, meekly.

"Good? Humpf!" Mr. Block snorted and grunted, "Good?"

"Yes, the boys say he is an awfully good fellow. Always willing to help in any way he can."

"Good?" repeated Mr. Block, holding the word to scorn. "It has always been my contention that 'goody, goodies' were weaklings, easy marks, failures. A fighter, one who makes a name for himself, cannot be 'good,' or he never would get anywhere."

"But Tony seems to be getting on quite well, and only because of his lenient, tolerant nature. The men at the plant, where he works demand a fair break. They hate a slave driver—a 'fighter,' as you would say."

"He'll never come to anything, and I refuse to have our daughter waste her time in his company."

"But, Henry—"

"Sara, that's final! Tell Mary she must break off with this fellow, and at once. She is going to the dance Saturday with my choice, young Ben Bennett. Now there's a real man, a real scrapper, and he's going to amount to something; he's going to be famous; you wait and see."

Mrs. Block assented, helplessly. She slipped out of the room, as her lord and master, lighting his curved pipe, resumed his account of the qualities of young Ben Bennett.

So the following evening, when Tony called, Mary explained the matter to him. They couldn't see each other any more. Her father forbade it.

"But he can't do that," Tony exclaimed. "Doesn't he know we love each other, and some day will be married?"

"He doesn't realize. He can't see. I don't know what has got into him."

Mary stifled a sob. Tony stood above her, looking down into her soft brown eyes.

"I'm going to talk to your father."

"No, no, don't! It wouldn't do any good."

"Mary, you don't want to be on the quits with me, do you?"

"Oh, Tony, how can you suggest that?"

"Well, why shouldn't I talk to your father? Why shouldn't I have it out with him?"

"Because it wouldn't do any good. He's hard-headed and strong-minded. When he says something it's definite. It would only spoil our chances—if there are any chances left—for the future."

"Mary, I can't give you up. I'm not going to give you up."

"There is nothing we can do about it. We can't fight father. He is the most stubborn, obstinate man in the world. Even when he's down, flat on his back, he won't admit it."

"He won't, eh? Nothing we can do about it? Mary, you're not going to that dance with Ben Bennett Saturday?"

"Oh, but I must."

"Mary, you don't want to, do you?"

"Of course I don't."

"Then you're not going. You have been under your father's rule too long. You haven't had a chance to develop a mind of your own. You think because he says something it goes. But you're not going to ruin our happiness. You're not going to that dance Saturday."

"Tony, what can I do?"

"Never mind. Never mind anything. When you are my wife you will have plenty of time to think things over and learn to use a will of your own, for I'll encourage it, Mary. I'll treat you as your father should have treated you."

Ben Bennett called for Mary at 8 o'clock Saturday night. At 9:30 he came back to her father, his face bloody, his suit rumpled, hatless.

"Is—Is Mary here?" he gasped.

Mr. Block put down his pipe.

"No, she—she's with you, isn't she?"

"She's gone. A man attacked me on the street as I was escort-

AMENDMENT TO ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION of NORMAN BAKER INVESTMENT COMPANY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That NORMAN BAKER INVESTMENT COMPANY, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Iowa, having its principal place of business at Muscatine, Muscatine County, Iowa, hereby amends its Articles of Incorporation as follows, to-wit:

ARTICLE V of said Articles of Incorporation is hereby amended by adding thereto the following:

"The stockholders of this corporation at any regular or special meeting may, by majority vote, declare the office of any officer or director vacant on account of non-ownership of corporate stock, or for misconduct in office, or on account of any action or interest adverse to said corporation or for any other reason that to them may appear sufficient and in case any vacancy exists or occurs in any office or in the board of directors of said corporation, either the remaining directors or the stockholders by majority vote, may fill such vacancy until the next annual election."

ARTICLE V is further amended by adding thereto the following:

"Any resolution, motion or other action which the directors are authorized to adopt or take when duly assembled in regular or special meeting of the board, may likewise be adopted or taken by reducing same to writing, having same signed by two-thirds (2-3) of the members of the Board of Directors, and filing same with the secretary of the corporation, and when so signed and filed, same shall be in all respects as valid and effective as if regularly adopted or taken by the Board of Directors in meeting duly assembled."

ARTICLE VI of said Articles of Incorporation is hereby amended by adding thereto the following:

"In any case where the annual meeting of the stockholders is not held for want of notice or any other reason whatever, at the time provided by the Articles, such meeting may be held on the call of the president or of the directors or of the holders of a majority of the outstanding capital stock, at such time and place as such president, directors or stockholders may fix."

ARTICLE X of said Articles of Incorporation is hereby repealed and the following adopted in lieu thereof:

"The stockholders of the corporation may, by majority vote of the outstanding capital stock, make and amend by-laws for the corporation."

IN WITNESS WHEREOF said corporation has caused its signature and seal to be hereto, attached this 21st day of June, A. D. 1932.

NORMAN BAKER INVESTMENT COMPANY,

By IRMA BAKER, Secretary, STATE OF IOWA, COUNTY OF MUSCATINE, ss.

BE IT REMEMBERED that on this 21st day of June, A. D., 1932, before me, Hattie M. Dusenberry, a Notary Public in and for Muscatine County, Iowa, personally appeared Irma Baker, to me personally known, who being first duly sworn by me, stated on oath that she is the secretary of Norman Baker Investment Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Iowa; that she executed the foregoing amendment to the Articles of Incorporation of said

ing her into a waiting car."

"Good Lord!" Mr. Block exclaimed.

"Kidnaped!"

Ben Bennett hung his head.

"Kidnaped!" Mr. Block repeated.

"And I trusted you, Ben."

But Mrs. Block gleamed.

"Tony!" she uttered.

"Tony?"

"Yes, Tony."

Mr. Block was silent a long time.

"You said he wasn't a fighter. He fooled you!"

He leaped from his chair.

"They're not going to get away with it! I'll stop them. I'll fight them!"

But a telegraph messenger was waiting at the door.

"Telegram for Mr. Block."

Mary's father tore it open.

"Married in Jersey City. Going to Niagara Falls. Will see you in two weeks. Tony sends his love."

—Mary.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

RAISE RABBITS for Gebhardt. You should make \$1,000.00 a year on 100 rabbits. We buy all you raise. Gebhardt Rabbit Farm, Muscatine, Iowa.

Many aspiring writers are said to wield a trenchant pen, but a good trenchant hoe out in the garden may be worth more in these times.

The people who threw their money away in 1929, are now finding fault because they haven't got it.

Corporation by authority of the stockholders at a special meeting thereof, a certified copy of the minutes of said meeting is attached hereto, and acknowledged the execution of the foregoing amendment to the Articles of Incorporation to be the voluntary act and deed of Norman Baker Investment Company, by her as secretary duly executed.

HATTIE M. DUSENBERRY, Notary Public in and for Muscatine County, Iowa.

MACHINERY AND TOOLS FOR SALE

SEWING MACHINES—Repairing on all makes. Hemstitching 5c per yard, all kinds. Singer Store, 220 Mulberry. Phone 770-J.

ONE REBUILT McCormick 8-ft Binder, two Rebuilt McCormick Mowers, one Waterloo Boy Tractor suitable for belt power. Muscatine Implement Co.

Washington is said to be over-run with lobbyists, but they should not crowd in so thick that the congressmen can't get up to the capitol.

Some people think that popular government does not work, but anyway those who get government jobs say it does.

A third party movement will undoubtedly attract a big following, as soon as it is able to provide for the party workers.

The girls are having wonderful success in sports, but that doesn't prove they can make pie.

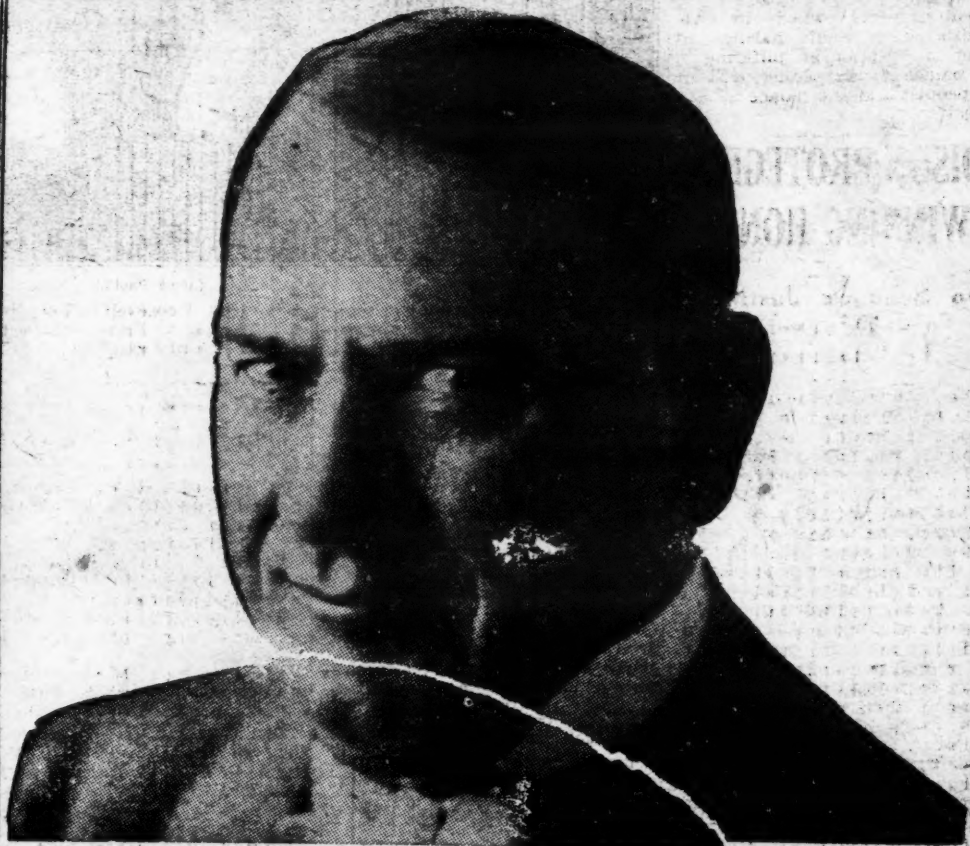
FOR SALE—BABY CHICKS

ASHTON'S BABY CHICKS—Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Whites, White and Buff Minorcas, Buff Orphingtons, White Wyandottes, Reds, \$5.50 per 100. Black Giants, Partridge Wyandottes, \$7.00; White and Brown Leghorns, \$4.75; Mixed heavies, \$4.75. These prices in 400 lots only, less than 400 50c per hundred additional at the hatcheries. Sunnyside Hatcheries, West Liberty, Iowa, phone 399; Muscatine, Iowa, phone 2894-W. 1023 Park Avenue on route 38-22.

Admiral Byrd is going to the South pole again, but most of our people feel it is cold enough around here in winter.

The politicians are said to be "counting noses," but from all you hear about graft, the number of real good smellers is far too few.

The candidates are said to be "in the field," but before long most of them will be in the soup.



THE PEOPLE INSIST ON KNOWING THE TRUTH

There must be some explanation of the tragic conditions that afflict the entire human race at this time! No longer are the people content to let pass unchallenged the statements of those who set themselves up as authorities, whether these be political, financial, scientific, or religious leaders. Honest, thinking people are weary of the contradictions of these men. They recognize the utter futility of any relief from them, and ask **WHAT DOES IT ALL MEAN? WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH THE WORLD? IS THERE ANY HOPE FOR THE FUTURE?**

HEAR JUDGE RUTHERFORD EVERY SUNDAY EVENING, WOC, Davenport, WHO, Des Moines, 1000 kc., 5:30 to 5:45 o'clock.

These programs are now being broadcast over more than 300 radio stations regularly every week.

DON'T FORGET TO TUNE IN AND HEAR JUDGE RUTHERFORD.

Presidential Nominee And His Family



(Acme Photo.)
Democratic presidential nominee and his family. Seated, left to right: Elliott, son of governor; Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the governor, and Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt. In the rear, standing: Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., John A. Roosevelt, and Curtiss B. Dall, son-in-law of the governor. On the floor are Mrs. Curtiss B. Dall, daughter of the governor, and her son, Curtiss Roosevelt Dall and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, and her granddaughter, Anna Eleanor Dall. James Roosevelt, another son, is not in the picture.

Acquitted In Trial For Murder



(Acme Photo.)
Mrs. Elvira Dolores Barney, who went on trial Monday in London, charged with murder of Thomas William Scott Stephen, wealthy Irish sportsman, was acquitted Wednesday by a jury.

Flyers, Given Up For Dead, Rescued



(Acme Photo.)
Capt. Hans Bertram, (left) German aviator, and his mechanic, Ludwig Klausman, (right) were found alive Monday after having been missing since May 17.

On that day they took off in Bertram's plane from Kupang island on a flight to Darwin. They did not reach there and were given up for lost when a search revealed no trace of them.

Two weeks ago natives turned over to a missionary a handkerchief and a cigaret case with Bertram's initials. They said they had found them about 100 miles north of Wyndham Australia, where they also had seen the footprints of two men going south.

Loser Congratulates Winner After Finish Of Race



(Acme Photo.)
Ben Eastman (right), record breaking quarter miler from Stanford university, congratulates Bill Carr of the University of Pennsylvania just after Bill had beaten Ben in the 440 yard event at the I. C. A. A. A. meet at Berkeley, Cal. Carr also bettered the accepted world record for the distance.

Sees Husband Commit Suicide



(Acme Photo.)
Libby Holman, former Broadway "torch" singer, wife of Smith Reynolds, heir to the R. J. Reynolds tobacco millions, who saw her husband shoot himself Tuesday night. He died four hours later and the case was recorded as suicide.

American Tennis Stars Again Rule Over Wimbledon Courts



(Acme Photo.)
Edsworth Vines, who defeated Bunny Austin of England for men's tennis championship, and Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, women's tennis champion of English tournament on Wimbledon courts.

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"